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France Presses the U.S. To Intervene in Bosnia

Paris Seeks Military Steps Against Serbs And Will Raise Issue at NATO Summit

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — Determined that the war in the former Yugoslavia should not be overlooked at the NATO summit meeting in Brussels on Monday, France is pressing the United States to join Western Europe in a more direct military intervention in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Senior French officials have specifically urged the United States to help relieve Serbian pressure on the Muslim enclaves of Tuzla and Srebrenica. But they have also warned Washington that the credibility of the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is increasingly at stake in Bosnia.

Even though the conflict is not formally on the agenda of the Brussels summit meeting, the officials said, President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur intend to raise the issue when they meet with President Bill Clinton and other NATO leaders next week.

"We will ask the United States to intervene and help us so that this war does not extend to the south of Europe and throughout the Balkans," Defense Minister Francois Lottard said Monday, echoing new French alarm about the deterioration of the situation in Bosnia.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppe said it was essential for the United Nations role to be reinforced and better defined. He also endorsed the view of General Jean Cot, the French officer who commands United Nations troops in former Yugoslavia, that the force was ill-equipped to act effectively.

But while Britain and Canada have recently warned that they may soon withdraw troops they have assigned to the peacekeeping force, France is now playing down reports that it might pull out its 6,000 soldiers.

"No one would understand if we were to leave Sarajevo now, in winter," Mr. Juppe said. Nonetheless, for the first time in many months, France seems eager to involve the United States again in a conflict that the Clinton administration was happy to treat as a European problem. Britain, Spain and the Netherlands are also reportedly hoping Washington will take on a larger role in the crisis.

The Dutch foreign minister, Pieter Kooymans, said Wednesday that he and the Dutch prime minister, Ruud Lubbers, had told Mr. Clinton during a visit to the White House the day before that the former Yugoslavia was a problem that affected the entire Atlantic alliance and not just Europe.

Mr. Kooymans said the Muslim-led Bosnian government was more likely to accept a peace agreement if assured that American forces would participate in a peacekeeping force.

"There is also the symbolic value of the American presence as a deterrent in effect to aggressors," he said. "That was the message we gave to President Clinton."

But Mr. Kooymans said that Mr. Clinton See BOSNIA, Page 2



ATHENS'S TURN AT HELM — European Commission members assembling Wednesday in Athens as Greece took over the European Union presidency. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, first row, fourth from left, joined them. At a press conference, he touched on Greece's foreign policy differences with the rest of the bloc, referring to problems with Turkey and Macedonia.

Russia Warns Of Dangers if NATO Grows Eastward

Lithuania's Bid to Join Sets Off Moscow's Fears Of Regional Instability

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Russia took sharp exception on Wednesday to an unexpected request by Lithuania to join NATO, warning that an expansion of the alliance to include Russia's close neighbors could give rise to "undesirable moods" among both the military and civilian population here.

President Algirdas Brazauskas of Lithuania announced a formal request for membership in NATO during a televised address Tuesday night, making the Baltic nation the second former Communist state after Albania to seek a place in the Western military alliance.

The reaction from Moscow was swift and negative. President Boris N. Yeltsin's spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, warned Wednesday that any moves to expand the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could "trigger military-political destabilization in the region."

"The president of Russia is concerned over the tendency of expanding the bloc," Mr. Kostikov said.

Clinton points out a lack of agreement in Europe on NATO expansion. Page 2

Bentsen Issues a Warning On Letting the Yen Slide

Resilient Dollar Maintains Value Japanese Firms See Ray of Hope

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — When the U.S. dollar had sunk to new lows last year, officials of Toyota Motor Corp. warned that the company might have its first operating loss ever.

But, fortunately for Toyota, the dollar recovered. This allowed the automaker's president, Taisiro Toyoda, to say recently that the company now expects a small operating profit for the financial year that ends March 31.

"After a year in which the rising yen struck fear into Japan's leading industries — as prices of their exports rose along with the currency — the yen is in retreat. The strengthening of the dollar against it could mean improved profits for Japan's automobile and electronics giants and perhaps the start of a slow recovery for the stagnant Japanese economy, according to economists and company officials."

In Tokyo trading Wednesday, the dollar closed at 113.12 yen, down 0.15 yen from Tuesday's close but substantially above the low of just about 100 yen reached last summer, and from 108 yen only a month ago. It was quoted in New York late Wednesday at 112.85 yen.

The dollar has been gaining because the U.S. economy appears to be getting stronger, especially compared with the Japanese economy.

The changing trade situation is also helping. Last year, the yen rose in part because U.S. officials had indicated they would like to see a See YEN, Page 12

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said Wednesday that the Japanese currency should not be allowed to slide indefinitely.

The dollar weakened to 112.35 yen shortly after Mr. Bentsen spoke, compared with 112.65 yen when trading ended Tuesday. But it later rebounded to stand at 113.025 yen at the end of the American trading day. The U.S. currency also rose to 1.7400 Deutsche marks from 1.7355 DM on Tuesday.

The dollar began recovering in late London trading after Mr. Bentsen's comments knocked it down from a nine-month high against the yen.

"Allowing the yen to slide is not an acceptable way out of recession for Japan," Mr. Bentsen said in a speech to the Brookings Institute, a Washington-based research organization. He also said that the United States still wanted to see Japan's trade surplus "reduced significantly."

Mr. Bentsen said the administration of President Bill Clinton would keep pushing Japan to open markets to U.S. exporters.

In his first economic-policy address of 1994, the Treasury secretary also reviewed the administration's achievements of last year, heralding the North American Free Trade Agreement and the completion of the Uruguay Round.

See BENTSEN, Page 10

Coming Soon: 'Universal Studios Japan'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The entertainment conglomerate MCA Inc. will build a Japanese version of its Universal Studios theme parks by 1999 in Osaka, Japan's second-largest city, the company and city officials said Wednesday.

The theme park, to be called "Universal Studios Japan," will be modeled after a similar venture in Florida, and will be based on films from Universal Studios, including "Jurassic Park" and "E.T.," many of which were major hits in Japan.

The park, to be built with Japanese partners, would be the first major by-product of the acquisition of MCA in 1990 by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., which is based in Osaka. Matsushita, the world's largest consumer electronics maker, paid \$6.2 billion for MCA in the largest purchase ever of an U.S. company by a foreign corporation.

MCA did not disclose how much it was investing in the project, but industry estimates were as high as \$2 billion.

The other members of the consortium that will develop the park include the city of Osaka, Osaka Gas Co., Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., Sumitomo Corp., Nishin Steel Co., Hitachi Zosen Corp. and Nishi-Nippon Railroad Co.

Rank Organization PLC, MCA's joint venture partner in Universal Studios Florida, may also participate. MCA said it had the right to join the deal under a previous agreement with MCA on developing future theme parks, but was under no obligation to do so.

Both American movies and theme parks do tremendous business in Japan. Unlike its troubled European counterpart, Tokyo Disneyland has been booming since it opened in 1983. Osaka city officials said the park would be built on a 56-hectare (140-acre) former industrial site near Osaka Bay. Osaka is about 400 kilometers (245 miles) southwest of Tokyo, a three-hour ride by bullet train.

The Osaka Bay area is the focus of a major redevelopment drive, which includes the new Kansai International Airport built on an artificial island and scheduled to open in September this year after several delays.

For a six-month feasibility study of the project, a committee is to be set up in January among the Osaka city government, MCA and landowners, including Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., Sumitomo Corp. and Matsushita.

Universal said the park would be modeled after its Universal Studios theme park in Florida. The park in Japan will feature theme rides, shows and attractions as well as motion picture and television production facilities.

(AP, Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters, AFX)

Georgian Rebel Slain, His Wife Calls It Suicide

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia, the fiery Georgian nationalist who became his country's first elected president only to be deposed eight months later, committed suicide last week when a rebel band he was leading was surrounded by Georgian troops, his wife said Wednesday.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia's wife, Manana, speaking in the southern Russian city of Grozny, said her husband killed himself Dec. 31 in western Georgia after being trapped by his enemies, news agencies reported.

The Georgian Security Ministry, quoting intelligence sources, also said he had been shot and killed, but did not commit suicide, Reuters reported.

According to Mr. Gamsakhurdia's press service in Grozny, which was quoted by the Russian Iar-Tass press agency, Mr. Gamsakhurdia made a statement shortly before he killed himself, saying that he was doing so "in sound mind, as an act of protest against the existing regime in Georgia."

The press service did not say how Mr. Gamsakhurdia had killed himself.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia, 54, had a political career that flourished, fizzled and finally failed in a span of barely three years. The son of one of Georgia's best-known writers, he gained respect as a dissident in the late Soviet era, fame as his country's first elected president after independence in 1991 and notoriety as a deposed leader who sought to regain power by violence last year.

His bitterest enemy was the current Georgian president, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, who succeeded him as leader of Georgia. Mr. Gamsakhurdia accused Mr. Shevardnadze of being a See GEORGIA, Page 2

Car Gadgets Crowd Out an Old Standby

By James Bennet
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Having weighed Americans' vies, Chrysler Corp. has determined that they prefer caffeine and sugar to nicotine.

The company's next family sedan will be the first mass-market car since the days of wooden wheels and fold-down windshields to come without an ashtray. In its place will be an additional cup holder.

Old habits may die hard, particularly in Detroit, but when the designers of the new Chrysler compact sedan tried to cram in all the doodads that buyers crave, they found themselves scratching their heads over the little compartment.

"When we got to the ash receiver, we said, 'Jeez, most people don't even use this thing,'" said Stephen Bartoli, 33, the nonsmoker who is the product planning manager for the cars, called the Chrysler Cirrus and the Dodge Stratus. Instead, they added a holder for a mug of coffee or an oversized drink.

But nonsmokers need not worry. They will still be able to plug in phones and radar detectors, using an outlet instead of the lighter. And there are plenty of nooks to stuff coins, tokens, receipts and wads of gum. Sorry, still no trash can.

While Chrysler has experimented with onboard trash compactors, officials said that with buyers demanding air bags and graphic See ASHES, Page 11

On Campus, the E-Mail Is the Message

New York Times Service

HANOVER, New Hampshire — Somebody in Professor David Becker's course on Latin American politics did not want to take the midterm exam, so he or she used Dartmouth's innovative electronic mail network to impersonate a department secretary and cancel the test.

At 11 o'clock on the night before the test in the Government 49 class, a message flashed on students' computer screens. Because of a family emergency, the message said, Mr. Becker would be unable to administer the midterm.

It worked. Half the students in the course did not attend class the next day, and investigators still have not found out who sent the message.

Dartmouth has one of the most advanced computer networks in American higher education. All freshmen are required to buy a Macintosh computer, and all campus buildings, including dormitories, are wired to the network.

The Collis student center has computer jacks in all of its lounges so that students with laptops can plug in and gain access to the network.

From their rooms, students can check the online library catalogues at Dartmouth and other schools, and at the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress. They can look up information in encyclopedias and dictionaries, read Shakespeare or the Bible, and even search a full-text data base containing stories printed in the daily college newspaper.

In many courses, students can submit papers or other assignments by electronic mail. Professors often use modems to tap into the network from home. In all, more than 70,000 electronic mail messages are sent every weekday through Bluzmail, as Dartmouth's network is known.

Kiosk

Metallgesellschaft Seeking a Bailout

Metallgesellschaft AG, whose finances were reported Wednesday thought, said it was seeking to raise 3.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.84 billion) in fresh equity and credits.

The troubled German metals group said after a meeting with its creditor banks that the capital-raising plan was met with a "positive" response. But the company would not say whether or when the banks would accept the plan. (Page 9)

Bonn-Tehran Tension

Germany on Wednesday warned the government of Iran that it would become further isolated from the West if it carried out a death sentence against a German engineer convicted of spying for Iraq. (Page 2)

General News

The Clinton's own roles in the probe of a failed Arkansas thrill run deep. Page 3.

Health/Science

The discovery of tin in Turkey solves a Bronze Age puzzle. Page 7.

Book Review

Bridge. Page 7.

Crossword

Page 16.

Wedding Transport

Marrriage got this Vietnamese woman out of a Hong Kong detention center, transported in a prison van. A Hong Kong newspaper said 375 such illegal immigrants married, often to older men they barely knew, for their freedom last year.

Newsstand Prices

Bohrium	0.800 DM	Nigeria	50.00	Naira	25 C
Cyprus	0.2100	Norway	15 N.Kr.		
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oron	1,000	Rols	
Finland	0.085	Qatar	3.00	Rols	
Gibraltar	0.085	Rep. Ireland	7.00	R	
Great Britain	5.00	Saudi Arabia	9.00	R	
Egypt	0.085	South Africa	0.50	R	
Jordan	0.085	U.A.E.	0.50	R	
Kenya	0.085	U.S. Mil.	1.00		
Kuwait	0.085	U.S. Mil.	1.00		

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	13.79	Up	0.04%
Down	3,797.69	Down	111.46
The Dollar		Various Currencies	
New York	1.74	London	1.7355
Paris	1.4875	Frankfurt	1.486
Pound	1.13025	Yen	112.65
Yen	5.9055	DM	5.8975

Bonn Warns Iran of Isolation if It Executes Convicted Spy

Bonn — The German government on Wednesday warned Iran of further isolation from the West if Tehran carried out a death sentence against a German engineer convicted of spying for Iraq.

Iran's prosecutor-general, Abolhasan Musavi Tabrizi, said Wednesday in Tehran that "the case of German engineer Helmut Schimkus has been finalized by the highest court of Iran, and he was sentenced to death on charges of spying."

The German government said it had requested a pardon from Iran and was making it clear to Tehran that it would not be happy if the sentence were carried out.

"Germany is the only Western industrialized nation that hasn't isolated Iran, and they are perfectly aware that it would not be in their interests to carry out this sentence," said Martin Erdmann, a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Asked whether Germany took a position on whether Mr. Schimkus was guilty of espionage, Mr. Erdmann said, "We have no proof one way or the other."

Iran has been accused of using charges against

foreigners to exert pressure on foreign countries holding its agents or officials.

The case is the second within a week in which a government in Western Europe had to face legal complications in dealing with the Islamic fundamentalist government in Tehran.

Last week, France decided to send back to Tehran two Iranians wanted in Switzerland on suspicion of murder, instead of handing them over to the Swiss authorities.

In his first public comment, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said on Tuesday only that he had served France's interests.

"This is a decision I believe suited the nation's interests," he said. "I ask to be trusted on this point."

The death sentence against Mr. Schimkus comes amid strained relations between Germany and Iran over Tehran's alleged involvement in the assassination of Iranian Kurdish dissidents in Germany.

Mr. Schimkus was arrested in 1988. According to the radical Tehran newspaper Salam, Mr. Schimkus is a mechanical engineer who first went to Iran in 1980.

Salam asserted that the German used a secret radio to transmit intelligence to the Iraqi military in the southern port of Basra and helped locate targets for Iraqi missiles during the 1980-88 war.

It said he later left Iran, then returned to live in Isfahan, in the central part of the country. He was arrested when he tried to leave in 1988.

Mr. Tabrizi said that Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei, Iran's spiritual leader, had the authority to pardon Mr. Schimkus. Mr. Tabrizi did not announce a date for carrying out the death sentence.

In another case affecting Iran-Germany relations, five men — an Iranian and four pro-Iranian Lebanese Shiite Muslims — went on trial last month in Berlin, charged with the 1992 assassination of the Kurdish leader Sadiq Sarafkandi and three colleagues in a Berlin restaurant.

The Iranian defendant, Kazem Darabi, has been identified by German authorities as an intelligence agent for the Tehran regime.

Iran's intelligence minister, Ali Fallahian, widely believed by Western security agencies to have been

behind many of the killings, made an unpublished visit to Bonn in October, apparently seeking to prevent Mr. Darabi's trial.

German federal prosecutors sought to arrest Mr. Fallahian when his presence in Bonn became known but were blocked by the German government.

Before the Berlin trial opened, a German businessman held in Iran on spying charges was released but not allowed to leave Iran.

Gerhard Bachmann, 56, was given permission to resume work for his employer, a heavy equipment company, but had to stay in Iran because of the possibility of further charges being brought against him.

In the French case, the two Iranians were suspected of involvement in the assassination of an Iranian dissident leader, Kazem Rajavi, near Geneva in 1990.

The authorities in Switzerland had demanded the men's extradition. But French officials decided against extradition. The move was widely seen by European observers to be a response to fears of renewed terrorist actions.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Reformist Opens Bid to Lead Italy

ROME (Reuters) — The Italian reformist Mario Segni launched his bid for power on Wednesday as Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi faced conflicting calls from political leaders over the timing of general elections.

Mr. Segni, organizer of April referendum that approved the overhaul of the country's electoral system, said supporting him for prime minister along with his new Pact for Italy alliance was the only way to defeat the left in elections expected in the next few months. He has said that he will unveil the alliance program on Feb. 5. A vote on a no-confidence motion is set for Wednesday.

New Israel-PLO Talks Reported Set

JERUSALEM (AP) — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization agreed Wednesday to resume talks next week in the effort to resolve differences that are blocking up the Palestinian autonomy accord, according to Israel Radio and a Foreign Ministry official.

The two sides accepted agreements reached last week in Cairo on border security as the basis for continued negotiations, the reports said. Israel's Foreign Ministry officially denied any knowledge of resuming the talks.

German Refugee Count Falls 35%

BONN (Reuters) — Tough new limits on political asylum imposed last year reduced the number of refugees entering Germany by more than 35 percent, Bonn's Interior Ministry said Wednesday.

The ministry said the 1993 total was 323,000, down by more than 115,000 from the previous year, because of restrictions imposed in July on what had been Europe's most liberal asylum law.

U.S. Admiral to Visit Hanoi on MIAs

WASHINGTON (NYT) — In another sign of improving ties between Hanoi and Washington, Admiral Charles R. Larson, the commander of United States forces in the Pacific, later this month will become the highest-ranking American military officer on active duty to visit Vietnam since the war in Southeast Asia ended in 1975.

Admiral Larson, a four-star officer based in Hawaii, will go to Vietnam on Jan. 16 for a three-day trip to review the work of American and Vietnamese specialists investigating the fate of missing Americans. He is also expected to meet with several high-ranking officials in the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

The Clinton administration has conditioned a relaxation of the U.S. trade embargo against Hanoi on resolving what happened to the more than 2,000 American servicemen who did not return from the Vietnam War.

Pasqua Lashes Out on Immigration

PARIS (Reuters) — Interior Minister Charles Pasqua said Wednesday that he planned to send planeloads of illegal immigrants back to their home countries until the world "gets the message."

In a television interview, Mr. Pasqua said that "the problems of immigration are ahead of us and behind us" and warned of possible waves of millions of people from the former Soviet Union and Africa. He said France would tighten border controls and increase the policing of foreigners, and added: "When we've sent several planeloads home, even trainloads and boatloads, the world will get the message."

For the Record

Tim Yeo, a junior environment minister, resigned from the British government Wednesday after a strong public reaction to the revelation that he had fathered a child in an extramarital affair with a Conservative councillor, government sources said. Mr. Yeo, 48, lost the support of colleagues after acknowledging the affair. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Channel Ferry Line Will Cut Fares

LONDON (Reuters) — Sharp fare cuts to counter competition from the Eurotunnel shuttle were announced Wednesday by one of two ferry operators plying the Channel between Dover in Britain and Calais in France.

Stena Sealink, owned by Sweden's Stena Line AB, is introducing seasonal fares and abandoning its system of different charges according to sailing times. A standard round-trip for a car and five passengers will start at £126 (\$187), rising to £220 in the summer peak period, with extra charges for weekends. The previous peak price was £294.

Eurotunnel will officially announce its fares on Tuesday, but an official said Monday that round-trip prices would range from £160 to £260, depending on the season. The tunnel is due to open for automobiles in May.

Water taxis in Amsterdam are avoiding some routes because of high water and low bridges, officials say. The water level in the city's 150 kilometers (90 miles) of canals has risen up to 15 centimeters (6.25 inches) above normal because of weeks of rain. (AP)

Some tourists were angered by an £8 (\$12) fee put into effect at Windsor Castle to help pay for repairs following a fire in November 1992. A group of German students refused to pay, a Russian woman balked, and an Englishwoman decided instead to take her children for a hamburger. Entrance to the castle grounds used to be free. (Reuters)

Citizens of Yugoslavia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and the four former Soviet republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Tajikistan will need visas to enter the Czech Republic after Jan. 15, Czech officials said. (AP)

The Madrid-based World Tourism Organization said that international tourism in 1993 increased 3.8 percent over 1992, with an estimated 500 million tourist arrivals worldwide. The group put 1993 tourism receipts at just over \$324 billion, up 9 percent. (Reuters)

No NATO Consensus To Grow, U.S. Notes

NATO Will Offer A 'Signal' to East, Germany Says

Berlin — The NATO allies will give Eastern Europe's nervous new democracies a clear signal at a summit meeting next week that the alliance will eventually be opened to them, German leaders said Wednesday.

The tone from Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government contrasted somewhat with the U.S. pronouncement Wednesday that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was not ready for new members, chiefly because it is believed that expanding the alliance could further destabilize Russia.

"We believe the summit will send a political signal to the democracies of Central and Eastern Europe that NATO is open in principle to new members," said Dieter Vogel, a German government spokesman.

But while sounding a note of encouragement to Eastern neighbors, Germany basically endorsed the U.S. position.

Allies May Seek Russian Pledge to Respect Borders

Bonn — Germany and the United States may ask Moscow to calm its neighbors' growing fear of possible Russian expansionism by clearly stating that it respects their borders, Bonn officials said Wednesday.

This would be part of a package of measures Western states are considering to support President Boris N. Yeltsin following the success of an ultranationalist, Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, in Russia's parliamentary election last month, they said.

"There is a growing concern among Russia's neighbors about their territorial integrity," an official said. "We are discussing ideas about a clear statement on this from the Russians."

The officials also were studying ways to reassure Russia's neighbors through the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and a European security pact proposed by France to protect minorities and consolidate existing borders.

NATO: Lithuania Bid

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— knew full well that the chances of acceptance were slim.

The debate over the future shape of the NATO alliance, and of Russia's relationship to its neighbors, is expected to dominate visits next week by Mr. Clinton to Brussels, Prague, Moscow and Minsk, the capital of Belarus.

Mr. Nunn, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and a frequent visitor to the Russian capital, said Wednesday that he was "cautiously optimistic" that Mr. Clinton's visit next week could produce an agreement between Russia and Ukraine over the dismantling of nuclear weapons on Ukrainian territory. But Mr. Nunn said he was still dubious about the Ukrainian parliament's willingness to abide by any new agreement.

By Ann Devroy and Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is fending off demands for the rapid expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by contending that such a move would create more security problems than now exist and that there is no consensus in Europe for a bigger NATO.

"We do not want to give the impression that we're creating another dividing line in Europe after the one that existed before," President Bill Clinton said.

He added that the initiative "will work if the Eastern European nations will make the most of it, and I hope that they will."

The president suggested that a lack of agreement in Europe was the reason Washington was unwilling to expand NATO rapidly.

"If you look at the consensus of the NATO members at this time, there's not a consensus to expand NATO at this time," he said at the start of a meeting with Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands.

All the same, U.S. officials are seeking to ease Eastern European fears of abandonment by saying that the Partnership for Peace program, the proposed alternative to immediate NATO membership, could lead eventually to inclusion of the former Warsaw Pact members in the Atlantic alliance.

The Partnership, which is expected to win formal endorsement at the NATO summit meeting in Brussels next week, is intended to strengthen ties between the Atlantic alliance and former Warsaw Pact members without extending NATO security guarantees.

General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is being sent to Eastern Europe this week with Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, to warn the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks and Hungarians to the plan.

The general said Tuesday that extending NATO's security guarantees too rapidly to Eastern Europe could prompt a nationalistic backlash in an excluded Russia. The Partnership program, which is open to Polish or Albanian participation, would create no such reaction, he argued.

"What this is all about is bringing stability and security to all of Europe," General Shalikashvili said. "The reason that partnership is defined as it is is to avoid at all costs the establishment of a new line, a new division that, in turn, would create new tensions and fuel new conflicts."

The general responded in part to comments made by President Lech Walesa of Poland in an interview Monday with The Washington Post. Mr. Walesa said his country preferred immediate membership as a bulwark against renewed Russian expansionism and as a guarantee for European democracies.

"I'm not sure that President Walesa would be making those same arguments if the question were of including some countries, but not Poland — whether he would not see that as very divisive."

Mr. Clinton's national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, argued in a separate briefing Tuesday that admitting new nations to NATO too quickly could "become a self-fulfilling prophecy of pessimism" about Russia by strengthening the hands of ultranationalists there and destabilizing Eastern Europe.

Cold War Out, Hot Line In — Just in Case

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Les Aspin and Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev of Russia inaugurated a top-level military telephone hot line Wednesday.

The two wished each other a happy New Year in front of the press, then chatted privately about the NATO summit meeting in Brussels next week and the proposed alliance Partnership for Peace program, which is intended to draw Russia and other former Soviet bloc states closer to the West.

The new link between the offices of the defense leaders is an addition to current hot-line links between the presidents of the two nations and a teletype connection between the military "war rooms" of the Pentagon and the Russian Defense Ministry.



Mr. Aspin at the Pentagon talking to Mr. Grachev on Wednesday as he inaugurated the direct link.

Albright, in Croatia, Warns on Sanctions

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — The U.S. representative to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, warned Croatia on Wednesday that its increasing military involvement in the Bosnia conflict was of "major concern" to the United States and could lead to the imposition of sanctions.

She said she planned to raise the issue directly with President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia, whom she is scheduled to meet Thursday.

Arriving here on the first leg of a tour of East European capitals, Mrs. Albright said Croatia's military aid to its Bosnian-Croatian allies was now a "frequent" subject of discussion in the administration's diplomatic contacts with the Croatian government.

She said she planned to raise the issue directly with President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia, whom she is scheduled to meet Thursday.

Croatia's involvement, she said, "might in fact lead to sanctions if there is not some change in that behavior."

Croatia has been steadily expanding its military assistance to the Bosnian Croats, offering arms, officers and soldiers, as Bosnia's Muslim-led army presses its offensive with ever greater success against Croatian forces in southwestern and central Bosnia.

Nonetheless, the situation for the Bosnian Croatian Defense Council, as its political and military organization is known, has become so critical that President Tudjman and his defense minister, Gojko Sukac, have repeatedly threatened direct Croatian military intervention over the last two weeks.

It is this potential expansion of the conflict that has the United States worried, as it would most likely curtail the steady improvement in U.S.-Croatian relations and lead to international pressure for the imposition of economic and financial sanctions on Croatia.

Serbs Shell Sarajevo
Hundreds of shells again rained down on Sarajevo from Serbian guns Wednesday, news agencies reported from Sarajevo.

For the first time in the war, the police were under orders to turn civilians back to their homes and clear the streets, Bosnian radio reported. Shelling caused closure of the airport, the supply lifeline. Residents called the bombardment the most severe in months.

In another development, the United Nations announced that Lieutenant-General Michael Rose of Britain would become the new commander of UN forces in Bosnia later this month.

Sir Michael will succeed Lieutenant-General Francis Brigueon, a Belgian, who has asked to be relieved of his post. (AP, Reuters)

BOSNIA: France Presses U.S. to Intervene Militarily

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had stood by Washington's previous conditions for involvement of American ground forces in Bosnia. These include congressional approval, a "right to terminate" the operation and a clearly stated time for review of the policy.

A senior French official close to Defense Minister Lohard said Wednesday that France hoped the United States would join efforts to relieve Tuzla and Srebrenica with "air power, or logistics or, if Washington wanted or accepted to do so, the participation of its ground forces."

The official said the immediate

objectives were to free the airport at Tuzla so it could be used as a base for humanitarian aid deliveries and to enable a Canadian contingent stationed in Srebrenica to be replaced by Danish troops backed by armored vehicles.

He added that it was "shocking and unacceptable" that Serbian forces had been able to block the arrival of the Danish troops in Srebrenica. In Tuzla, he went on, "we want to show the Serbs that we want to protect the inhabitants and exercise our right to deliver humanitarian aid."

On Tuesday, apparently dismayed by the weakness of the international presence on the ground,

GEORGIA: Ex-Leader's Suicide

Continued from Page 1

Russian agent bent on subordinating Georgia's interests to the Kremlin.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia was worshipped almost as a messiah by his partisans, mostly in his native western Georgia, who saw him as an anti-Soviet hero.

But in the course of his short and turbulent presidency in 1991, he became a divisive figure, despised by many Georgians who regarded him as a nasty despot who was intolerant of dissent. He had a habit of accusing his opponents, and even those who simply questioned him, as being under the influence and in the pay of his enemies.

A beloved figure in the Soviet era because of his insistence on self-determination for Georgia, Mr. Gamsakhurdia was overwhelmingly elected president of the nation of 5.4 million people in May 1991.

But once in power he cracked down on opposition leaders and the press, accusing them of being "spies." As he repeatedly pos-

poned reforms, his popularity plummeted. In January 1992, he was overthrown in a bloody uprising and fled into exile in southern Russia.

In late September of 1993, taking advantage of a separate uprising in the Black Sea Georgian province of Abkhazia, Mr. Gamsakhurdia returned to Georgia from exile and led an insurrection against Mr. Shevardnadze's government.

From a stronghold in western Georgia, he organized hundreds, perhaps even a few thousand armed men who enjoyed a string of military successes in October.

But the offensive stalled in late October after Mr. Shevardnadze made a deal with Moscow. In return for Georgia's joining the Russian-dominated Commonwealth of Independent States, Russian troops were deployed in Georgia.

Within a week, Mr. Shevardnadze's forces were reinvigorated and Mr. Gamsakhurdia's gains were quickly rolled back.

Mexico Bombs Indian Rebel Strongholds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico — Thousands of troops swept through southern Mexico on Wednesday, supported by planes dropping bombs and firing rockets in an attempt to crush a rebellion by Indian peasants.

Bodies still lay in the streets in Ocosingo, one of the towns briefly occupied in the uprising that began Saturday, as the troops fanned out through Chiapas state in search of members of the Zapatista National Liberation Army.

The group, which has called for a return of territory and for economic justice, has vowed to fight to the death.

An estimated 12,000 men, one-fifth of Mexico's armed forces, attacked by air and land.

The fighting has so far killed 95 people, the army said Wednesday. A Mexico City newspaper, La Jornada, said the death toll was nearer 400 and attributed the figure to Roman Catholic Church sources.

The air force dropped bombs and fired rockets on suspected rebel strongholds in the hills ringing San Cristobal, and tanks and armored personnel carriers moved into the area as army helicopters flew overhead.

The action followed a government offer earlier Wednesday to negotiate an end to the uprising by disarmed Indians. But the government insisted that the insurgents first disarm, free hostages and identify their leaders.

Eloy Canuto Segovia, an aide to Interior Minister Patricio Gon-

zalez, said the rebels must also turn over 1,550 kilograms (3,410 pounds) of explosives and detonators they took from the national oil company, Pemex.

Mr. Canuto warned that the government "would have to take into consideration what is legally allowed when meeting with those who accept this invitation to talks and turn in their arms."

He blamed the uprising on extremists, including some Salvadorans and Guatemalans, who he said were manipulating the peasant Indians in the region.

There was no indication that the Indians were interested in negotiating a settlement. They did not respond to an earlier offer by Catholic bishops to act as mediators.

Most of the rebels are descended

from Mayas, one of the most sophisticated peoples in the Western Hemisphere until the Spanish conquest in the early 16th century.

The area that had been taken by the guerrillas is populated mostly by poor indigenous people who earn a living selling firewood and charcoal.

On Tuesday, army troops took back the town of Ocosingo in house-to-house fighting.

Among the dozens of corpses strewn about the town were the bodies of five peasants found in a group. All had been shot once in the head and showed signs of having been freed from manacles before their deaths, witnesses said. Military authorities said they had ordered an investigation into the killings. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

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THE AMERICAS / WHITE HOUSE HEADACHE

★POLITICAL NOTES★

Clinton Directive on Abortion Draws Flak

WASHINGTON — Medicaid officials in many states have objected to a new directive from the Clinton administration that requires states to help pay for abortions for low-income women in cases of rape or incest.

In a letter written on behalf of the State Medicaid Directors' Association, Ray Hanley, Medicaid director of Arkansas and chairman of the group, voiced strong objection to the administration position.

The directive, the latest in a series of efforts by the administration to expand access to abortion, expands an appropriations bill passed by Congress and signed by President Bill Clinton on Oct. 21.

But Mr. Hanley said the administration had misinterpreted the law and imposed a firm requirement where Congress intended to give states flexibility.

The complaint by state Medicaid directors reopened the volatile issue of abortion just as Congress and the administration prepare for a fight over whether to require insurance coverage for the procedure as part of Mr. Clinton's health plan.

Mr. Hanley was apparently not speaking for all 50 state Medicaid directors. The organization did not vote on the question. He wrote the letter after consulting with a number of state Medicaid directors and the organization's executive committee. (NTT)

Ex-Envoy Joins Gubernatorial Race in N.Y.

NEW YORK — Amid a growing field of Republican gubernatorial hopefuls in New York, a former ambassador to France, Evan G. Galbraith, entered the race and jumped to an early lead in celebrity endorsements when Henry A. Kissinger and William F. Buckley said they would throw their fund-raising weight behind him.

At a news conference, Mr. Kissinger, the former secretary of state, and Mr. Buckley, the conservative writer, said they would be spokesmen for a group of 25 men, most of them Wall Street executives, who hoped to raise at least \$2 million for Mr. Galbraith, a Manhattan businessman. They described him as a dedicated conservative.

"This is not exclusively a conservative effort, although the candidate's credentials are secure in that area," Mr. Buckley said.

Mr. Galbraith, 65, said he would promise to cut taxes in half for both individuals and businesses, sharply cut spending on welfare and support the death penalty.

Although he has never held an elective public office, Mr. Galbraith has long been active in the Republican Party and for months has been expected to run for governor.

He served as ambassador to France from 1981 to 1985 under President Ronald Reagan. (NTT)

Grand Jury Hears From Brown's Accuser

MIAMI — A grand jury investigation into charges that Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown received \$700,000 to lift the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam has heard testimony from his chief accuser.

Grand jury action had halted in recent months, leading to speculation that the inquiry was over. But on Tuesday, the Vietnamese immigrant who first went public with the allegations was called before the panel, testifying for two hours.

"I feel good that I had a chance to tell my story to the grand jury," Binh Ly said as he emerged. "But I don't want to comment on anything until we see what the grand jury does."

Last year, Mr. Ly accused Nguyen Van Hao, a former Vietnamese government official who was once his business partner, of arranging a \$700,000 payment to Mr. Brown in late 1992, after President Clinton's election.

Brown has acknowledged meeting with Mr. Hao three times — in November and December of 1992 and in February 1993, after he became commerce secretary — but he denied making any deals or accepting any payments. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Former President George Bush, describing his retirement in Houston: "Barbara makes the bed, I make the coffee. And Milla does the dishes." (NTT)

Away From Politics

- Washington police have begun searching people they believe are armed. A new unit, apparently among the first assigned to such duty, is not waiting to see guns before acting. The unit commander said the officers were looking for signs, such as physical appearance and movements, that would give them a reason to suspect someone. He said the officers must be able to articulate their suspicions before the search, or their cases will not stand up in court.
- Colin Ferguson, who is accused of killing six people on a Long Island Rail Road train last month, is expected to stand trial, a court-appointed psychologist and psychiatrist have concluded. But after their findings were announced at a Long Island hearing, Judge Ira B. Wadsworth postponed ruling on the matter at the request of Mr. Ferguson's lawyer, who said he wanted discussion time with a psychologist he had retained.
- Nude photographs of Michael Jackson are being sought in Santa Monica, California, court by the attorney representing a 13-year-old boy who says Mr. Jackson molested him. Investigators photographed Mr. Jackson last month in an effort to corroborate evidence provided by the boy. "We think that the fact that my client can establish what Mr. Jackson looks like naked is very substantial evidence of Mr. Jackson's guilt," said the attorney, Larry Feldman.
- The loss of the \$1 billion Mars Observer last August might have been caused by a fuel line rupture, according to an independent investigating board commissioned by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ground controllers lost contact with the probe three days before it was to have entered orbit around Mars. In the first close-range U.S. mission to study Mars since the Viking missions 18 years ago. (AP, WP, NTT)

Red Adair Sells Company, But the Flame Still Burns

HOUSTON — Red Adair, who has battled more than 2,000 oil well fires, announced the sale of his company to Global Industries Ltd. of Louisiana.

The Houston native, who spent his 76th birthday capping off burning oil wells in Kuwait, once said he would never retire. And Tuesday, at 78, Mr. Adair refused to use the word. At a news conference announcing the sale of Red Adair Co., he said he would work for Global as a consultant and would not rule out a return to the oil fields. "I'm in as good shape as anybody in this room," he said.

Asked how much Global paid for his company, which he founded in 1959 with \$125, Mr. Adair said: "I can't count that high. I did it but to ninth grade at school."

Mr. Adair revolutionized the science of capping blown out and burning wells by using explosives, mud and concrete. He is credited with extinguishing thousands of oil well fires, including hundreds of wells left burning in Kuwait at the end of the Gulf War.



STORM'S TOLL — Drivers waiting at a toll plaza near Pittsburgh as a major snowstorm forced the partial closing of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. The storm, the second in a week on the East Coast, left 13 people dead, knocked out power to hundreds of thousands of homes, and closed schools and businesses from North Carolina to Maine. Air and rail travel in the region also was severely disrupted.

Clintons' Own Roles in Probe of Failed S&L Run Deep

By Susan Schmidt and Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Last September, as officials of Resolution Trust Corp. were preparing to ask the Justice Department to open a criminal investigation into a failed Arkansas savings and loan, they faced an unusually sensitive problem: Should they mention that the case involved President Bill Clinton and his wife?

There was no evidence that the Clintons had done anything illegal. But Resolution Trust Corp. investigators had turned up evidence that depositor funds from the thrift, Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, may have been diverted improperly to Mr. Clinton's 1984 gubernatorial campaign account and to Whitewater Development Co., a real estate venture owned by the Clintons and James McDougal, Madison's owner.

Some officials at Resolution Trust Corp. believed questions about the Clintons and their dealings with Madison had to be laid out in the agency's request for further federal investigation. But others thought that would be a strategic error: A detailed description of activities involving the Clintons had been presented to the Justice Department in September 1992 and had been languishing for a year, prompting fears among Resolution Trust Corp. staff that the department was intent on scuttling the politically sensitive case.

White House said it was for Ms. Reno to decide, Reuters reported. "It's up to the attorney general," said Dee Dee Myers, the White House spokeswoman. "It's a decision she would have to make."

The history of the Madison investigation, pieced together from interviews with Justice Department and Resolution Trust Corp. officials along with documents from the case, suggests that the involvement of the Clintons was repeatedly affected its progress.

The transformation of a relatively routine Resolution Trust Corp. inquiry into a political hot potato began in March 1992 when news accounts detailed Mr. Clinton's longtime relationship with Mr. McDougal and their investment together in Whitewater. Those accounts suggested that Mr. McDougal had

The history of the investigation suggests that the involvement of the Clintons has affected its progress.

made the Clintons partners in a sweetheart real estate deal in return for lenient state treatment of Madison. Resolution Trust Corp. quickly sent a new team of investigators to Arkansas to help in the Madison probe, looking at, among other things, the business relationships among Mr. McDougal and local politicians.

At the same time, investigators began to explore the role of Mrs. Clinton and her law firm in representing the thrift during a 1985 encounter with federal banking authorities. The Rose law firm had represented Madison before the Arkansas securities commission when the thrift, judged critically short of capital by federal examiners, sought approval for a new stock plan to stay afloat.

Mrs. Clinton was one of two Rose lawyers in that effort, earning a combined \$2,000 monthly retainer for the firm. The plan was approved by Beverly Bassett Schaffer, Mr. Clinton's state securities commissioner, whose law firm also had represented Madison. The plan was never implemented, and a Clinton confidant, Webster L. Hubbell, now associate attorney general under Mrs. Reno, had his own ties to Madison through his father-in-law, Seth Ward. Mr. Ward was an executive with Madison's real estate subsidiary.

But despite these potential conflicts, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. hired the Rose firm in 1989 to represent the government in a lawsuit against Madison's accounting firm. The suit, handled by Mr. Hubbell, contended that the accounting firm had failed to report Madison's board to reckless lending and management practices that led to insolvency. It was settled for \$1 million in 1990.

How much the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. knew when it hired Rose about the relationships among Madison and the firm and its partners is unclear. Mr. Hubbell has contended that his dealings with Madison were fully disclosed. A series of internal FDIC memos at the time warned against hiring Mr. Hubbell due to conflicts involving his father-in-law. Lawyers for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and Resolution Trust Corp. have been conducting an inquiry into whether the potential conflicts were properly reported.

By the fall of 1992, Resolution Trust Corp. had prepared a 21-page document targeting Mr. McDougal and his former wife, Susan McDougal, for criminal investigation by the federal prosecutor in Little Rock.

The referral named Mr. Clinton, then a presidential nominee, and his wife, as well as the current Arkansas governor, Jim Guy Tucker, as principals in "shell corporations" created by Mr. McDougal. It said that while there was insufficient evidence at that point to prove that the Clintons and Mr. Tucker knew about suspected check kiting and account overdrafts authorized by Mr. McDougal, they had stood to benefit from such activities.

The referral was sent to Charles Banks, the Republican U.S. attorney in Little Rock, during the waning days of the Bush administration in the fall of 1992. Mr. Banks already had been stung once in his dealings with Mr. McDougal, having failed to win a conviction of him in a 1990 bank fraud case and prompting critics to accuse Mr. Banks of mounting a politically motivated prosecution. Hoping to wash his hands of Madison and Mr. McDougal, Mr. Banks asked that he be recused from the case and that the referral go directly to the Justice Department in Washington, current and former federal officials said.

In an "urgent report" memo to top Justice lawyers on Oct. 7, 1992, Mr. Banks' chief assistant, Mac Dotson, noted that the Clintons were named as potential witnesses in the referral. Mr. Dotson wrote that he believed, based on the facts outlined by the Resolution Trust Corp., that further investigation was "warranted."

With less than a month to go before the presidential election, aides to the attorney general at the time, William P. Barr, were concerned that any special interest shown in the case could backfire politically, sources said. An investigation involving Mr. Clinton was sure to look as though President George Bush were using the Justice Department for partisan purposes.

In light of Mr. Banks' recusal, the case was assigned to career lawyers in the fraud section in the criminal division of the Justice Department, but senior Bush administration Justice officials ordered that it get no special treatment.

A March 19, 1993, memo by criminal division

attorneys working on the case concluded that the referral did not "appear to warrant initiation of a criminal investigation" of Madison. But the memo, signed by John C. Keeney, then acting chief of the division, left the final decision to federal prosecutors in Little Rock.

But the results of the Justice review were not communicated to the Resolution Trust Corp. for months, sources said. In the meantime, the agency renewed its own inquiry into Madison, sending a team of agency investigators back to Arkansas in January 1993.

By September, having gathered much more information and still having received no official decision on the first referral, the agency drafted a new request for the Justice Department. This expanded referral re-

Also under exploration was the role of Mrs. Clinton and her law firm in representing the failed thrift in 1985.

commended investigation of nine separate matters of possible criminal behavior, sources said.

Those who believed that naming the Clintons in the first referral led to official inaction argued the president and his wife should not be named in the new, expanded request. Additional questions about whether bringing more bank fraud charges against Mr. McDougal would constitute double jeopardy helped spark a debate among investigators and professional liability attorneys working for Resolution Trust Corp., agency sources said.

Resolution Trust Corp. field officials took the unusual step of appealing to the agency's top brass in Washington to make the final decision on whether to include the Clintons in the new referrals. But the Washington headquarters refused to intervene.

The new referrals were sent in October to the new U.S. attorney in Little Rock, Paula Casey, a Clinton appointee and former campaign volunteer. On Oct. 27, with the stack of new criminal referrals sitting on her desk, Mrs. Casey responded to six months of Resolution Trust inquiries about the fate of the first referral, then a year old. She told the agency that she "concurred" with the Justice Department's decision to forgo an investigation due to "insufficient information."

Days later, in the wake of news reports about the new Resolution Trust Corp. referrals and questions about Mrs. Casey's ties to Mr. Clinton and other senior Democrats in the case, the attorney recused herself from further involvement.

The Justice Department announced it was sending three career prosecutors to Little Rock to conduct the investigation.

U.S. Insists It Hasn't Conceded on Korean Nuclear Monitoring

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — In a broad defense of U.S. negotiations with North Korea, a senior State Department official said Wednesday that Pyongyang had agreed to let international inspectors the access that they need to ensure the continuous monitoring of North Korea's primary nuclear development sites.

In return, the official said, the United States has said it will "look seriously" at North Korea's security concerns, which include regular joint military exercises between U.S. and South Korean forces.

No firm decision has been made to suspend those exercises, said the official, Lynn Davis, undersecretary of state for security affairs.

If the International Atomic Energy Agency, in direct talks with the North Koreans, is satisfied that monitoring will proceed unimpeded, Washington and Pyongyang will enter a new set of negotiations

aimed at opening to inspection two nuclear waste dumps operated by North Korea, Ms. Davis said.

The comments by Ms. Davis, the clearest yet made by U.S. officials on its talks with North Korea, were designed in part to erase a growing perception that Washington is making concessions merely to bring North Korea back to the table with an inspections policy to which other nations have long agreed. The United States asserts that North Korea's nuclear facilities are intended for building bombs; Pyongyang denies this.

Ms. Davis said that it was still the policy of the United States to bring North Korea into full compliance with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and if discussions between North Korea and the atomic energy agency, known as IAEA, go well, a decisive round of negotiations between Washington and Pyongyang will get under way, she said.

"We have not backed down," Ms. Davis insisted, saying that

North Korea must "carry out all the obligations required under the Nonproliferation Treaty — inspections of their declared sites and the two special inspections that the IAEA seeks" of the dump sites.

In addition, she said, the United States plans in those new talks to "find ways to resolve once and for all our outstanding issues with respect to the nuclear policies of North Korea."

In Vienna on Wednesday, North Korean representatives met with officials of the atomic energy agency, but made no new proposals, The Associated Press reported.

David Kyd, spokesman for the agency, said that the inspectors "imagined they might have something to offer" in the session in Vienna, but that the North Koreans only listened to the agency's position and promised to report back later.

Mr. Kyd said agency officials told the North Koreans that they wanted to have talks on the "nu-

dalities and timing" of an agency inspection of Korean nuclear facilities.

Ms. Davis said that for the final round of talks with the United States to continue, "the continuity of safeguards has to continue to be in place," as defined by UN inspectors.

Continuity did not mean a single walk-through inspection, she said, but rather "an ongoing process."

The North Koreans, Ms. Davis said, have stated that "they are prepared to take the steps necessary to assure continuity of safeguards, and I interpret that to be their willingness to do what it is that the IAEA will require to make that determination."

She added, however, that the North maintained that it did not have to submit to inspections of the two dump sites.

"It's correct to say that we have not convinced them to undertake those inspections," she said.

"What we have convinced them to do," she added, "is to remain within the Nonproliferation Treaty, to suspend their withdrawal, to keep the continuity of safeguards in place, and now — most importantly — to provide the IAEA with the kinds of inspections necessary to continue to have that confidence."

North Korea abruptly withdrew from the Nonproliferation Treaty in March, but international negotiations produced an agreement by Pyongyang to suspend its withdrawal.

COMPUTE: On the U.S. Campus, the E-Mail Is Becoming the Message

Continued from Page 1

sender, hackers can change or hide their identities.

Dartmouth has a computing code of ethics to ensure privacy of the users and protect the college's computer systems. In general, the code does not cover the content of E-mail, but a recent revision deals with such issues as harassment.

The code has evolved since the system was put into place five years ago, said Dan Nelson, senior associate dean of students. The college has not been able to anticipate misuses of the system, but tries to deal

with problems as they arise. Privacy remains a big concern.

"It is clear to me that electronic mail deserves the same protection that U.S. mail has today, but whether the law says that is probably open to interpretation," said Richard E. Brown, a computer engineer who led the team that wrote the program for Bitmail.

The mid-term cancellation is far from the only questionable use of the electronic mail system. Bitmail has turned the campus computer network into a free electronic space, carrying everything from love letters to the latest e-mail.

In some cases, misinformation can be spread quickly. Late in August, computers flashed an account of a woman being raped while jogging near campus. The message was intended as a warning, but there had been no rape.

"Some of my staff were swamped with calls about the rape," said Kurt Schimke, chief of the Hanover police.

Mr. Brown said people must change how they think about electronic information and learn not to trust everything on a computer screen.

"We already know how to do this on paper," he said. "If someone slipped a note under your door that

said the midterm was canceled, you would be suspicious."

For students, electronic mail has spawned a new social dynamic and provided an extraordinary medium available day and night to ask a professor's advice or to ask someone out.

The service is free, and also provides students with free access to Internet, the global computer network, eliminating the expense of long-distance telephone calls.

"I use it to keep in touch with friends at other schools, at Stanford in particular, because they have a similar system," said Jeffrey P. Steinwachs, a senior.

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OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Expanding the Alliance

The new element in a yearlong "Whither NATO?" debate is the sharpened sense of potential peril emanating from Russia's turn toward an aggressive, extreme nationalism. The turn is evident in the travels of President Boris Yeltsin and his reforms, in the greater weight of the military and in the rise of the chauvinistic Vladimir Zhirinovskiy. These developments have had a special impact in the formerly Soviet-controlled and now independent market democracies of Poland, Hungary and the Czech and Slovak republics. Their fear is not so much of invasion or direct intimidation in the old style as of pressure, political and atmospheric, in the new. Imagining that they might again come under a sphere of influence directed from Moscow, they have redoubled their reach for the institutional company and patronage of the West. They want to enter NATO.

Until now Washington has discouraged any thought of extending alliance membership and security guarantees to the east. Instead it has offered a gaudy Partnership for Peace that would deepen consultation and fashion links of training, logistics and so on. Part of the hesitation arises from a reluctance to take on new security duties at a time of shrinking budgets and public support. A larger part springs from a judgment that expanding NATO would provoke Russia's nationalists and dispirit its re-

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Nuclear Guinea Pigs

There is no good excuse for some of the callous and cavalier radiation experiments performed on unsuspecting human patients in U.S. government-sponsored studies from the 1940s to the 1970s. Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary had good reason to declare herself "appalled, shocked and deeply saddened" after reviewing one such experiment.

The information now emerging makes it clear that many scientists lacked the common-sense fairness, honesty and compassion that is supposedly a hallmark of civilized humans; they had no qualms about endangering their patients and lying to them about it, with the blessings of the government. Many studies clearly crossed the line into unethical behavior.

The best evidence of that comes from the questions expressed by some of the scientists involved. In 1963, a nuclear research manager warned that radiation experiments on prisoners in Washington might have violated state and federal laws. And in 1950, a radiation biologist warned that experiments on humans "would have a little of the Buchenwald touch," referring to Nazi experiments on concentration camp victims.

The most questionable studies used vulnerable populations of dying, imprisoned or ignorant Americans as guinea pigs in experiments designed to determine the harmful effects of radiation or to trace the path of radiation through the body. Worse yet, researchers did so without telling the subjects of the danger and without following them for

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Credible Investigator

The Clinton administration has taken the position that there is no need to name an independent counsel in the Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan case. It argues that the investigation is safely in the hands of career Justice Department attorneys, that the president and Mrs. Clinton are cooperating fully even though not directly involved, and that the attorney general has no current power to appoint a fully independent counsel anyway.

We think that is wrong. Murky though most aspects of this case still are, it represents precisely the kind of case in which an independent counsel ought to be appointed. We say that even though — and this should be stressed — there has been no credible charge in this case that either the president or Mrs. Clinton did anything wrong. Nevertheless, it is in the public interest — and in the president's as well — to put the inquiry in independent hands.

Madison is the Arkansas S&L whose failure cost the federal government an estimated \$47 million and whose owner, James McDougal, was a longtime political and business associate of then Governor and Mrs. Clinton. Mr. McDougal, his wife at the time and the Clintons were partners in a vacation real estate venture called Whitewater Development Corporation. Critics suggest in retrospect that Madison was loosely regulated by state officials while Bill Clinton was governor. At the same time, federal S&L investigators have suggested that Madison funds may have been improperly diverted to Whitewater and that the Clintons could have been among the beneficiaries of the diversions, although there is no indication that they were aware of any such transactions. Mr. McDougal also helped Mr. Clinton retire a \$50,000 campaign debt in the mid-1980s.

The Clintons say they did nothing wrong in connection with either Madison or Whitewater. They describe themselves in the Whitewater instances as passive investors who ended up losing some \$69,000, although they have never claimed such a loss on their tax returns. They claim to have been entirely forthcoming in the affair — but then it turns out that White House spokesmen were not entirely forthcoming about a Whitewater file in the office of the late White House deputy counsel, Vincent Fos-

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Philippines' New Health

Long dubbed "the sick man of Asia," the Philippines is now recording some economic numbers to cheer about. For a resource-rich country — and one blessed with a highly educated work force — the Philippines has for too long performed far below its potential.

The country has made significant political and economic gains since Fidel Ramos assumed office in June 1992. Most important has been the return of political stability. The armed conflict that bedeviled the Philippines for two decades inflicted a severe toll on the economy.

Another factor has been the easing of the power crisis — the result of Mr. Ramos's fast-track construction of new, gas-fired plants. There is a real chance that the Philippines can now close the economic gap with its neighbors and join the ranks of Asia's newly industrializing economies. It must not blow this chance.

—Business Times (Singapore).

Five Issues for a Serious American Foreign Policy

By Brent Scowcroft and Richard Haass

WASHINGTON — The foreign policy debate during the Clinton administration's first year focused almost totally on secondary issues. The United States can ill afford such a luxury this year.

The only first-magnitude issue to get large-scale public attention and sustained political focus (at the eleventh hour) was the North American Free Trade Agreement. Other such issues — Russia, the Middle East, North Korea, China, Japan, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — drew episodic high-level attention from an administration preoccupied with domestic concerns.

Three of the four most debated policies were Bosnia, Somalia and Haiti — all areas of actual or potential military intervention where American interests were less than vital. Despite progress on trade and in the Middle East, the lack of focus on the big issues has led to weakened relationships with America's

The big issues require special attention in the Oval Office.

allies and a loss of support at home for continued U.S. leadership in the world. The outlook is approaching a point of peril for shaping a coherent foreign policy.

To reverse this trend, President Bill Clinton needs to choose a few priority issues for 1994 and act on them. Here are five candidates — all matters where important U.S. interests are at stake and where U.S. actions can make a difference.

Dealing with Russia, Ukraine and the rest of the former Soviet Union.

The administration has established American support for Boris Yeltsin as a leading force for political and economic reform. With the parliamentary elections over and the new constitution approved, America has to broaden U.S.-Russian relations.

Besides expanding contacts with all responsible elements of the political spectrum and emphasizing support not for individuals but for democratic institutions and market reforms, Washington should spend more time on such emerging features of Russia's foreign policy as its more menacing positions on nuclear weapons and the former Soviet empire.

If Russia can object to the expansion of NATO, the West should be able to make the expansion of Russian influence no less an issue. It has to make clear that its long-term support is not unconditional and will depend on Russia's adherence to political and economic reforms and restraint toward its neighbors.

Relations with Russia cannot be the sole avenue through which U.S. relations with Ukraine are conducted. American policy toward Ukraine has been confrontational and one-dimensional, limiting willingness to provide assistance and normalize relations to Ukraine's willingness to give up its nuclear weapons. But the more Washington pushes this approach, the more the Ukrainians conclude that the weapons are valuable.

Given Ukraine's collapsing economy and Russia's uncertain intentions toward an independent Ukraine, we could end up with the worst of all worlds: an unstable and isolated Ukraine with nuclear weapons.

The West should seek to promote Ukrainian stability, with support not only to needed economic and political reforms, but with this approach, the nuclear question can be addressed more productively.

Consolidating European security.

Too much of the U.S.-European dialogue has been consumed by squabbles over trade, finger-pointing over Bosnia and counterproductive suggestions that Asia is more impor-

tant to America than Europe, as if the two regions were mutually exclusive. Serious dialogue should be resumed on possible external threats to European stability.

The issue of expanding NATO will top the agenda at the NATO summit meeting next week. But it does not need formal expansion to deal with former Warsaw Pact countries. The goal in Europe should be to provide security and to consolidate political and economic progress (on which American help has been stingy), not to encourage governments to devote scarce resources to defense in order to earn admission to NATO.

Nor should the goal be to make NATO so big that it becomes unwieldy. America can promote European stability by developing less formal military ties to Eastern Europe and making clear that it will extend security guarantees if Moscow threatens neighbors' security. This approach should reassure Eastern Europe, avoid unduly provoking Moscow and provide leverage over Russia's external behavior.

Pacificifying North Korea.

America has a clear interest in avoiding conflict on the Korean Peninsula. It has an equally clear interest in making sure that North Korea does not provoke an Asian arms race and does not add a nuclear dimension to the threat that it poses to regional stability.

The administration said on Tuesday that it was close to a compromise with Pyongyang. It is making a crucial error. Any arrangements for inspections must provide not for onetime but for regular and full access to all sites — not merely the seven apparently agreed upon — that are known or suspected of having nuclear weapons activities.

Get Serious About Helping Russia Go Straight

By George Soros

NEW YORK — Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's strong showing in the Russian parliamentary elections last month constitutes a serious security threat to the world.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy has modeled himself on Hitler. The conditions that drove voters to support him are similar to those that prevailed in Weimar Germany, only worse: economic disintegration, inflation, inequality, a breakdown of order and morality, and a profound sense of national injury.

The administration of President Boris Yeltsin is more inept and impotent than the Weimar Republic was. The army voted overwhelmingly for Mr. Zhirinovskiy.

Admittedly, special factors favored him. Reformers were divided, and moderate nationalists were excluded from the ballot, leaving him as the only nationalist choice. Nonetheless, the elections turned him from a marginal figure into a credible contender for power.

Barring an unexpected improvement in the performance of the Yeltsin administration, Mr. Zhirinovskiy stands a good chance of becoming the next president. He is a cast himself an unpredictable madman who could blackmail the world with nuclear weapons.

He will be as insatiable as Hitler, with no means of staying in power but oppression and conquest. If the analogy with Hitler is uncomfortable, it should shock

the civilized world into action. There is a simple way to prevent Mr. Zhirinovskiy from coming to power: improve the performance of the present government.

This would require a profound change in Western attitudes. We must recognize that the collapse of the Soviet system has plunged the region into a crisis that endangers peace and stability far beyond its borders. We cannot protect our security by strengthening our defenses; we can do so only by exerting a constructive influence within the region.

We must help Russia and the other former Soviet republics make the transition to democratic, market-oriented, open societies, because they cannot do it on their own; and we must help them build legal and security structures to preserve peace.

At next week's NATO summit, the Clinton administration is to propose what it calls a Partnership for Peace, extending a hand to some Eastern European states. The steps proposed — join existing NATO projects with the Education Ministry to replace Marxist-Leninist in schools.

After the Russian elections, many voices urged a slowdown in economic reform. The opposite is the right policy. A social safety net is an integral part of an advanced market economy, but

pects could be entrusted to NATO, but the economic, legal and political aspects would require the creation of a task force under the aegis of the Group of Seven or the Group of 24 countries, which are currently providing aid to Eastern Europe. The task force would need a unified command.

It should be recognized that economic assistance to the former Soviet Union has, so far, been an unmitigated failure. It need not be so. My foundations have developed a formula that works: It consists of finding a trustworthy partner, retaining the trust, and then working for the benefit of recipients, not of the donors.

It has worked in the International Science Foundation, which is distributing \$100 million to natural science and has benefited 30,000 scientists in the former Soviet Union; in the Privatization Training Institute, established in partnership with the Ministry of Privatization; and in the Transformation of the Humanities — a joint project with the Education Ministry to replace Marxist-Leninist in schools.

After the Russian elections, many voices urged a slowdown in economic reform. The opposite is the right policy. A social safety net is an integral part of an advanced market economy, but

technology and capitalism, Hinduism, as asserted, must settle its historic score with Islam if it is to advance into the modern era.

Yet only if the semi-religious BJP becomes moderate and softens its hostility toward Muslims will it stand a chance of emerging as a serious contender for national power.

Such reform could pay handsome political dividends. There is now a centrist void to be filled in Indian politics. The Congress Party, which occupied this space for the past 35 years, is in great disarray. P. V. Narasimha Rao, the prime minister, survives in power by deft maneuvering and an unusually large share of good luck. If the BJP opted for pragmatism, these could prove to be weak assets.

The writer, an international financier, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

India Has a Centrist Void That Pro-Hindu Moderates Might Fill

By Bharat Wariavalla

NEW DELHI — Political corruption is perhaps as widespread in India as in Japan or Italy. Yet for all its flaws, Indian democracy has shown repeatedly that it will not reward extremism. This is a lesson that the pro-Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party must learn after serious setbacks in recent elections across northern India, including Uttar Pradesh. If it wishes to gain power in New Delhi, it must shed extremism.

The BJP's leadership has always been divided between moderates, who generally want religion kept out of politics, and hard-liners, who want religion to be the basis of politics.

The moderates, until now the weaker faction, would like the BJP to be a center-right conservative party appealing broadly to the ethos of Hindu civilization but without dogmatism. Their model is the Christian Democratic Party of Germany. The hard-liners, with their fervid links to extremist Hindu religious organizations, want

the BJP to champion the cause of Hinduism.

The elections showed that centuries-old caste divisions, reinforced in recent years by class differences, cannot be overcome by an appeal to religion. Rama, hero of the epic Ramayana and the symbol around which the BJP sought to unite the country's Hindu majority, does not appeal to deprived and dispossessed Hindus. They see him as the god of the privileged.

Just over a year ago, it appeared that Rama would be a potent symbol of Hindu nationalism for the BJP. When a crowd of Hindu zealots demolished the 16th century Babri mosque in Ayodhya, the alleged birthplace of Rama, in December 1992, it seemed that Hindus, long divided into innumerable castes and subcastes, might have found a focus for political unity.

This has not happened. Instead, those who

dreaded the aggressive variety of Hindu nationalism preached by some in the BJP joined hands to defeat what they saw as an intolerant, upper-caste elite. The key groups in this de facto alliance were the Muslims and Untouchable and backward-caste Hindus.

For example, those outside or at the margins of the hierarchical and oppressive Hindu caste order joined hands to defeat the BJP in Uttar Pradesh. The Bahujan Samaj Party, representing Untouchables, and the Samajwadi Janata Party, the party of the backward castes and classes, emerged victorious. For the first time, those outside the pale of Hindu social order are ruling the largest state in India.

Nationalist ideologues in the BJP argued that Muslim orthodoxy, with its emotional and political links to Pakistan and the Islamic world, stood in the way of a strong nation built on science,

technology and capitalism. Hinduism, as as-

serted, must settle its historic score with Islam if it is to advance into the modern era.

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The writer, senior fellow at the Center for the Study of Developing Societies, in New Delhi, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Arafat Is a Clever Loser but He Can't Afford to Lose This Time

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Yasser Arafat has spent his political life playing and winning weak hands that other men would have thrown away. But that will not be the case in his brinkmanship contest with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Weakness can be an asset in Arab politics when it is manipulated cleverly — a game that the PLO chairman has mastered. He created his Palestine Liberation Organization out of a military defeat. He has sustained it for three decades in similar fashion, rising like a phoenix from the ashes of disaster after disaster.

He can choose no other strategy. Weakness is the Palestinian condi-

tion, bred by centuries of Turkish, British, Arab and Israeli occupation. It should come as no surprise that Mr. Arafat is willing to risk the collapse of the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations by backtracking on what the Israelis say was a done deal. The razor's edge is his certainty of failure.

He has thrown the negotiations into bitter deadlock by rejecting Israeli control over border crossings into the West Bank and Gaza Strip — even though Mr. Rabin has always insisted that this was a sine qua non for Israeli military withdrawals from those occupied territories. The Israelis say the Palestinians in fact accepted such an arrangement in talks in Cairo last week.

This dispute hinges as much on cultural and political differences as on haggling for tactical advantage. Mr. Arafat could bring down the entire Palestinian-Israeli peace accord if he fails to recognize how different the dynamics of this situation are from previous cliff-hangers he has created and then exploited.

Mr. Rabin will respond to weakness and unpredictability not with sympathy and concession but by digging in more firmly. The shame factor, deliberately used in Arab politics to undermine the legitimacy and authority of a stronger opponent, plays almost no role in Israeli political culture, which abhors the self-doubt that Mr. Arafat's tactics have inspired in other opponents.

Mr. Arafat has repeatedly salvaged political victory out of military defeat since PLO guerrillas ambushed Israeli troops in Jordan in 1968. His men lost that battle, but their willingness and ability to fight the Israeli army at all established the PLO as an independent force in Arab politics.

The PLO gained international sym-

pathy two years later by being crushed in Jordan's civil war. The guerrilla organization also benefited from the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, in which the Arabs initially surprised and humiliated Israel before suffering devastating battlefield losses that were halted by U.S. diplomatic intervention.

In 1982, Mr. Arafat survived Israel's siege of Beirut and emerged as a hero in Arab eyes, even though the PLO was dispersed from its operational base in Lebanon. Similarly, he lost the war of international terrorism the Palestinian cause was tarnished and its terror agenda was tracked down and eliminated by the Israelis — but he remained unchallenged in his leadership position.

Until, that is, the summer of 1990. By backing Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait, he infuriated the Gulf rulers who had been his principal financial backers. Saddam's defeat brought Mr. Arafat nothing except ostracism and bankruptcy. He agreed to Israel's terms for peace talks in order to brake the PLO's swift slide toward disintegration.

The Palestinian is discovering that he cannot rely on external factors for much help in his diplomatic arm wrestling with Mr. Rabin. The Clinton administration has wisely declined to come galloping to Mr. Arafat's aid by pressuring Mr. Rabin. And Mr. Arafat's Arab brothers are either too angry at him for supporting Saddam or too absorbed with their own problems to weigh in with the Americans or the Israelis on Mr. Arafat's behalf.

Egypt has been his most consistent base of support among major Arab countries and would like to help him now. But Cairo's ability to influence

the Israelis has been seriously weakened by the Cold Peace that has pre-

signed since the two former enemies signed a peace treaty in 1979.

The Arab player Mr. Arafat must watch most closely now is Syria's Hafez Assad, who was humiliated by the secret Palestinian-Israeli contacts leading to the peace accord and who has other reasons to take revenge on Mr. Arafat. If Mr. Arafat miscalculates and goes over the brink in his own separate negotiations with Israel, Mr. Assad would have a clear track to pursue a deal with Mr. Rabin on the Golan Heights. He could not now be accused of selling out the

Palestinians by negotiating separately with the Israelis.

Syria in fact may have been the real target all along for Mr. Rabin, who is skeptical of Mr. Arafat's ability to deliver. Listening to Mr. Rabin strongly insist a few weeks ago in Washington that there were no prospects for a deal with Syria now, I thought I heard a prime minister who doth protest too much.

Failure of the Palestinian track might suit Mr. Rabin fine. For one thing, it would probably be politically fatal for Mr. Arafat, who could finally wind up losing by losing.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Curious Custom

LONDON — As to-day (Jan. 6) is the feast of the Epiphany, the Royal offering of gold, frankincense and myrrh will be presented at the altar of the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. The offering usually consists of twenty sovereigns, with small packets of spices. In former days the offering was financed with a cheque for £50, which was furnished by the Lord Stewart, and on one occasion when Prince Albert happened to attend the service he had the curiosity to examine the contents of the box in which the offerings were made. He discovered that the gold was represented merely by a single sovereign. It turned out that the balance of the £50 was always distributed in fees and perquisites to various persons who took part in the function and to some of the officials of the chapel.

1919: Starving Russians

STOCKHOLM — A despatch from

Helsingfors [Helsinki] says that 17 Bolsheviks have been arrested at the Finnish frontier. They give a distressing account of the present situation in Petrograd. The city, they say, is simply an immense cemetery. People faint daily from hunger; they fall and die in the streets. Outs are about the only food that is left to eat. A herring costs 20 roubles, a bunch of faggots 300 roubles. The working classes are exhibiting a profound discontent with the Bolshevik regime.

1944: One Double Each

LONDON — [From our New York edition.] Many bars started rationing customers today (Jan. 7) to one "double" a visit after British soldiers seized a 50 percent cut was likely soon in Britain's liquor supply. Doubling the whisky situation as "acute," one distiller said, exports to North and South America also would be cut in half. No more liquor is being distilled and existing stocks are disappearing rapidly, he said.



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Of Nihilism and the Genius Of American Pop Culture

By David Rieff
This is the second of two articles.

NEW YORK — Almost invariably, what the poor of the world know — which is to say, what the overwhelming majority of the people of the world know — if they are familiar with anything foreign, is American popular culture. With the exception of the Islamic world, where resistance is still fierce, that culture continues to sweep all before it.

India and China, which between them now have two-fifths of the world's population, were the other great holdouts, fearing the enormous changes that allowing in American culture would bring. But those barriers have either fallen or are on the brink of falling.

The essential point is that most people want this consumer culture, however much they may resent its effect on the status of women. Yet such changes come as part of the package, since American consumer culture is corrosive of all traditions and established truths.

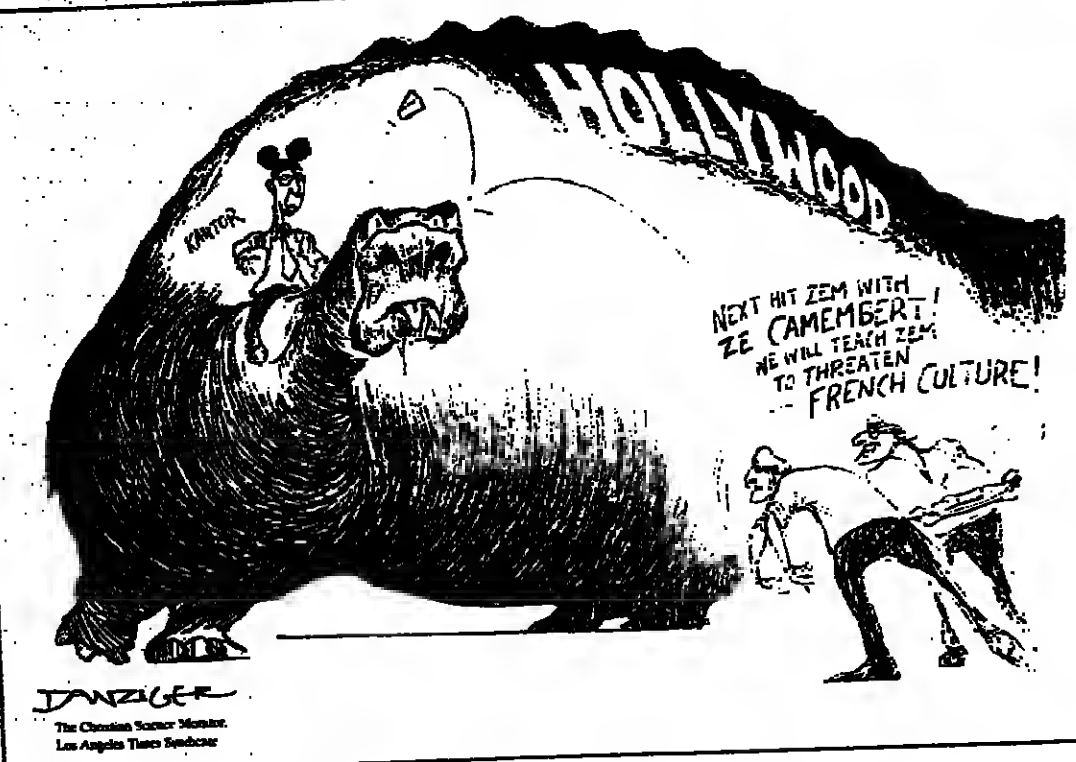
Yet we are stuck with the global culture, as we are stuck with world capitalism. Those who would, out of reverence to American culture in particular, insist on the belief that other paradigms are available are in for a long wait.

American mass culture has not become the global benchmark, by accident. It is precisely the history-less, wilful quality of American popular culture, its conviction that dreams and realities are, or at least should be, indistinguishable, that makes it superior to anything that can be produced by societies where people have lived longer and believed their culture to be less perennially up for grabs.

It is the organic specificity of French or Japanese or Egyptian history that makes it so difficult for such a culture to connect the dreamstate that has been America's great contribution to the 20th century. Now, even more than in the past, it is the inorganic quality of the American cultural mix that has made it infinitely exportable.

The main reason American popular culture arose with such swiftness and achieved such success was that there was always less of a firebreak of traditions and institutions of high culture to hold it back. A country motivated by assumptions on the part of its ruling class that "history is bunk" or that "the business of America is business" is unlikely to worry very much about questions of quality so long as the customers keep buying.

The American business elite should probably erect heroic statues to the student radicals of the 1960s. The same ethos that declared that people should buy anything they felt like having, however little they might need it, manifested that one should learn anything one wanted to learn, and little or nothing



JANZLER
The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles Times Syndicate

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Clinton and the Economy

Regarding the report "Strong Data Point to a Good '94 for U.S. Economy" (Dec. 30) by Lawrence Markin:

President Bill Clinton's tax increase may have helped keep interest rates down, but not for the virtuous reason Mr. Markin states. By raising taxes, Mr. Clinton took money away from private investment and discouraged work — investment and work being the two elements needed for growth. Growth in turn tends to increase interest rates. It is Mr. Clinton's slow growth that maintains low rates, not his so-called debt reduction. When you tax to reduce government borrowing you reduce savings and consumption by roughly the same amount you reduce borrowing. The two offset each other; the effect on interest rates is neutral.

President George Bush's recession (brought on partly by increased taxes and new regulation) brought down interest rates, short and long. Mr. Clinton inherited these low rates; he did not create them. This is verified by tracking the Treasury bill rate and Lehman Bond Index over the last two years of the Bush administration and the first year under Mr. Clinton.

Taxing is not the way to reduce the deficit, because taxing has an adverse effect on growth. Growth provides a government with more revenues and reduces its expenditures. Interest rates and inflation have been the most important. There is an old saying: "The bond market loves a recession."

Fourth-quarter growth in '93 was

about equal to growth in the same quarter of '92, but under this heavier burden of taxes it is unlikely to be sustained through '94. The Bush-Clinton taxes make it difficult to maintain the growth we had in 1983-88. Moreover, the greatest deficit reduction we had was in 1987 (down to \$145 billion) after the tax cut of 1986. (The increase after the recession of 1981-82, not from the Reagan tax cuts which took effect after the deficit had disappeared.)

EVAN G. GALBRAITH
New York

Be Clear About NATO

Regarding "Engagement in Europe: Partnership With Russia" (Opinion, Jan. 3) by Timothy Garton Ash, Michael Merles and Dominique Moisi:

Would the West risk a nuclear war to protect Poland or the Czech Republic from a Russia led by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy or some other Russian nationalist? Remember Munich 1938 — or for that matter, Bosnia 1992? To change NATO's role of protecting Western Europe into a less defined role of global European protection (against Russia, who else?) creates confusion as to what is and what is not a vital interest for NATO.

NATO's role should be kept simple and clear: to protect Western Europe from aggression. Let the frontiers of NATO be the frontiers of nuclear retaliation. Stop this idealistic nonsense of a global European defense system when the alliance is unable even to solve what began as a minor crisis in Yugoslavia.

Let's be down to earth: Russia is a nuclear power with a very powerful army,

however demoralized it is at present. The West will not risk a nuclear war for Romania or the Baltic states — but it would for France or Germany. Why then sign a useless treaty with a country the West is not willing to defend?

FERNANDO BARCIA
Paris

Left Standing at the Door

Regarding "East Europeans at the Door, Betrayed" by Marc Ballen and "Lucie Was No 'What the U.S. Wants'" by Alan Levy (Opinion, Dec. 16):

Bravo for printing these two opinion pieces about the deplorable treatment of young Czechs by American consular officers. As an American visitor to Central Europe in 1990, I witnessed such disgraceful behavior first-hand while assisting two young Czech friends who wished to visit America for the first time. They had saved up their euros, and I enthusiastically helped them to book their trip. The American consul in Prague put us all through a demeaning and arrogantly conducted interview, similar to those described in the articles. Fortunately, we were successful and my friends had a tremendous experience "abroad."

I had hoped that my friends' experience in Prague was an aberration. I am disheartened to see that the situation appears to be official policy and seems to be getting worse.

JIM KULSTAD
Rome

When the Artists Acquiesce To Their Own Corruption

By Ken Ringle

WASHINGTON — In the original screenplay for the new movie "Geronimo: An American Legend," the great Indian fighter hung little girls on meat hooks — a vignette substantiated by even sympathetic contemporary portraits, which paint him as not only a brave and formidable Apache leader, but one of the most ruthless and cruel. No meat hooks are evident in the final film, which makes the great warrior not much meaner than Tonto.

In Toronto, fist-shaking protesters turn out at the premiere of a Broadway-bound revival of the Jerome Kern-Oscar Hammerstein musical "Show Boat," denouncing the show's melodious portrayal of blacks and whites in the 1880s as "racist hate propaganda."

As visitors to the Biennial exhibit at New York's Whitney Museum of American Art, they are told to don a button that says, "I can't imagine ever wanting to be white."

Welcome to the arts world of the '90s, where aesthetics and creativity too often take a back seat to political posturing, and the only people we are not afraid of offending are straight white guys.

Once upon a time we couldn't even mention homosexuality on the stage. Now we are lucky to find a play about anything else. But the gay characters tend to be either cuddly and domestic ("Twilight of the Gods"), lovably bitchy ("Falsettos") or noble victims ("As Is"). Heterosexuals can be portrayed as violent, but not homosexuals, although emergency rooms are regularly peopled with gay men and lesbians who courted "rough trade" once too often.

It is true, of course, that for too long the arts community ignored or stereotyped ethnic or cultural minorities. But today the forces of PC try to remedy that by avoiding stereotypes altogether — Southern sheriffs, fundamentalist ministers and Catholic nuns, for example, are acceptable grist for one-dimensional ridicule — but by treating the arts like a Marin County group therapy session, where all problems will be solved if we just shout at the "oppressive establishment" and give everyone else a hug.

Granted, any artist's view of reality is selective, and times and tastes change. But what distinguishes the particular force presently tainting the arts from those before is its intellectual cowardice. There have always been pressures for conformity and restriction in the arts, but in the past these have come almost entirely from the outside, and have been resisted. Today the former freedom fighters are all too often the very voices of repression. Rarely, if ever, has the arts community been so earnestly acquiescent in its own censorship and corruption.

What is so maddening about the PC groupthink is its implication that there is some sort of conflict between nurturing genuine cultural diversity — who doesn't favor that? — and maintaining the classic aesthetic criteria that have produced and recognized great art through the ages. No such conflict exists.

If motion pictures in the past, for example, misrepresented Indians and blacks, it was because, blinded by naïveté or prejudice, filmmakers resisted treating them as individuals. Political correctness, in its insistence on defining and promoting art according to the race or gender or ethnicity or circumstance of the artist or performer, extends the same dehumanizing mentality in a different context.

Nothing undermined the fallacy of that approach more than the "Circa 1492" exhibit last year at the National Gallery of Art — perhaps the most culturally diverse and inclusive show ever mounted. "Circa 1492" made stunningly irrelevant any argument about cultural imperialism or bias by measuring every major culture in the world at the time of Columbus's voyage by the greatest art from each that has survived.

Shining forth from the riches of that exhibit — the heartbreaking Taino mask with its tears of rain, the exquisitely ornamented drinking cups and silver ship from Benin — was the reaffirmation of the once revered concept called universality.

Does the great and significant art of every culture meet some test beyond the age, sex, race, ethnicity or politics of its creator? Does it transcend the barriers of time and language to speak to some universal concept of truth and beauty mysteriously linking all humankind? The obvious answer is yes.

But there was another message in the show. The dawn of the 16th century was a time of war and prejudice and suspicion and terror, as well as of learning. The Spanish Inquisition was in full bloom, and tribal and religious wars embroiled most of Europe, Africa and the Americas. Yet one looked in vain in "Circa 1492" for great art inspired by anger or fear.

While there was plenty prompted by fearful visions of the supernatural, great art about almost everything else springs not from hatred, fear and grumpiness but from wonder, hope and the compelling vision of an individual artist. The Renaissance was about discovery, and so is all great art.

Anger and fear, on the other hand, are what political correctness is all about: anger at the inequities of life and society, fear of images and language and differences — and of one's own artistic inadequacy as well.

Anger and fear only rarely produce great art. What they do produce — and the 16th century, again, is highly instructive — is the destruction of great art, from the Spanish sacking of Aztec temples to the English looting of New Spain.

The Washington Post

GENERAL NEWS

Patten Readies Phase 2 Democracy Bill

Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Attempting to prod China into reaching negotiations over democratic reforms in Hong Kong, a senior local government official said Wednesday that Britain was preparing to push still further ahead without Beijing's approval.

"We could see legislation covering the so-called controversial proposals made by Governor Patten being introduced to the Legislative Council as early as March," said the official, who asked not to be identified.

"We'd prefer to be talking to them about this, but China has to realize we have a legislative timetable to meet," said the official, confirming a report broadcast on the government-owned Radio Television Hong Kong radio service that indicated Britain's willingness to ignore Beijing's strong objections to its plans.

China and Britain have been locked in a bitter 15-month dispute over the degree of democracy to be allowed in Hong Kong after its return to Beijing's rule in 1997.

In October 1992, Governor Chris Patten first proposed a series of reforms that were intended to widen the electoral base for future elections to be held in Hong Kong. China has steadfastly objected to the proposals, contending that they break the spirit of British-Chinese agreements on the transfer of sovereignty.

After seven months of silence and seven more of apparently fruitless talks, Mr. Patten decided to begin the legislative process on roughly half of the package, while leaving the door open to talks on the remaining proposals.

According to China, such a strategy was far-outraged further negotiations. Beijing went further in late December, saying it would respond to Britain's unilateral actions by dismantling Hong Kong's three-tier system of government after 1997.

A bill that would lower the voting age to 18, abolish appointed membership to municipal administrative boards and institute a one-vote, one-seat format for the 20 members of the 60-member legislature chosen by direct election is now working its way through the Legislative Council.

The bill, containing steps deemed the least controversial of Mr. Patten's proposals, also would allow 28 Hong Kong residents who are



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Unblock Trade, Senator Urges in China

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Senator J. Bennett Johnston, leading a group from the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, said Wednesday it would be "unthinkable" to deny China privileged trade status with the United States.

With China expected to build 15 to 20 big power plants a year after 1995, Mr. Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, is pushing to get American companies a piece of the fast-growing market.

Mr. Johnston met Wednesday with Prime Minister Li Peng and the head of the National People's Congress, Qian Qunli. The senator said they had discussed human rights, Tibet, arms sales, North Korea's nuclear potential and China's economic growth.

But Mr. Johnston, who is chairman of the energy committee, also had American business

Rebel Jets Bomb Kabul as Troops Retake Airport

KABUL — Rebel jets bombed the Afghan capital on Wednesday, killing at least one person and wounding six, as Iranian diplomats attempted to mediate a cease-fire between President Burhanuddin Rabbani and a mutinous warlord.

Government troops captured Kabul airport from the militia of General Abdul Rashid Dostum, a former Communist, on the fifth day of battles for supremacy in Afghanistan that have killed dozens of people and wounded more than 2,500.

But General Dostum's forces pushed Mr. Rabbani's forces back from the warlord's principal airport in the northern city of Mazar-i-Sharif.

This enabled several of the general's jets to launch three bombing runs on Kabul and the Bagram air base just north of the capital, government sources said.

They were the first air raids by General Dostum's forces since he launched his coup attempt at dawn on New Year's Day.

Two bombs landed in the suburb of Wazir Akbar Khan, one hitting the home of the deputy minister of aviation and tourism, who was not home, and killing a passerby.

Six people were wounded. The other bomb landed near a bakery. Nearby, another person was killed and three were wounded in a rocket attack.

Iranian diplomats were trying to negotiate a truce between the president and General Dostum's forces, which have been backed in two days of infantry battles by a key Rabbani foe, Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Iranian sources said.

But it was unclear whether the diplomats had managed to consult with Mr. Hekmatyar, whose base is south of Kabul.

In Geneva, the International Committee of the Red Cross called for a truce and for Kabul airport to reopen so the organization could fly in urgent food and medical supplies.

While hospitals were crowded with more than 2,500 casualties, 10 of them had been resupplied by the Red Cross, officials said.

It was the worst series of battles in the city since fierce clashes in August 1992 left more than 3,000 people dead.

members of China's parliament to run for elections and hold office in the Legislative Council.

As soon as the first bill is approved, probably in February, legislation containing the changes most objectionable to Beijing will be presented to legislators, unless Britain and China are discussing them at the time, the government official said.

The second bill would define the structure of an Election Committee that would choose 10 members of the Legislative Council. The legislation would also determine the number of voters in functional constituencies, which are organized along trade and professional-group lines.

During the now-moribund negotiations, Britain reduced the numbers of voters it sought to include in the functional constituencies. It also made some concessions on the composition of the Election Committee.

A final decision on which proposals will be included in new legislation will not be made until Mr. Patten meets with Prime Minister John Major and his cabinet during a visit to London this month, the official said.

'Museum, Holy Ground, Cemetery': How, and Whether, to Save Auschwitz

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

OSWIECIM, Poland — An international debate fraught with historical and moral questions is under way about how Poland is to preserve the decaying remains of the Nazi death camp at Auschwitz.

The four main gas chambers and crematoriums here at Auschwitz, where approximately 1.6 million people, most of them Jews, were gassed and their ashes dumped in

the surrounding ponds and fields, were blown up by the Nazis. The remains have been largely left as broken slabs of lichen-encrusted concrete and brick.

Concrete pillars that were used to hold up barbed-wire fences are disintegrating, weathered by the harsh winters in this isolated southwestern part of rural Poland.

There is only a small sign indicating that the ashes of about 100,000 people lie in the small

pond near one of the crematoriums. Now the deterioration of the Birkenau section of the camp is beginning to force decisions from Poland on whether it should be restored fully or partly, or be allowed to fade into oblivion.

The debate is over which fate is appropriate for the site of the largest mass killing of Jews in history.

"Is this something so unique that no effort should be spared in showing future generations?" Professor

Jonathan Webber, a fellow in Jewish social studies at Oxford University and a founding member of the Auschwitz international committee, asked as he walked over the floor of gas chamber No. 5, the last, hastily constructed gas chamber.

"Or can you say Auschwitz lies in its meaning and not its physical site?"

Taking different positions in the debate over Auschwitz are historians, conservation experts, Jewish representatives and Poles laying plans for its future.

For many, the chilling emptiness of the 175 hectares (430 acres) at Birkenau, the second camp at the Auschwitz complex, is the most eloquent testimony to what occurred there.

From the spring of 1942 to the end of 1944, the vast majority of the Auschwitz victims were gassed at Birkenau, in what was then occupied Poland.

Under blankets of snow recently, it was easy for visitors to scratch away the earth near the pits, in the fields and at the pond where the ashes were buried, and find flints of human bone.

For some visitors, the ruins are

too oblique, even though some renovation has been done to the watchtowers, guardposts, some fences and the wooden barracks where the prisoners were held in appalling conditions.

According to this argument, one of the best ways of ensuring that the Nazi atrocities are not forgotten is to reconstruct the gas chambers so that visitors can walk in and, perhaps, imagine better what the horror was like.

The debate has come to the fore now for several reasons. Until 1989, the Communist government of Poland, without consultation from the outside world, decided what happened at Auschwitz.

Immediately after World War II, the first Auschwitz death camp, which is actually the smaller of the two, was turned into a museum with artifacts of human hair, suitcases and clothes of the victims on display. The one gas chamber and its ovens were rebuilt.

In contrast, the Birkenau section was left virtually untouched, except for a memorial whose inscription failed to mention that most of the victims were Jews.

When communism collapsed,

the new government quickly appointed an international committee of historians, conservation experts, Jewish representatives and Polish Catholics to reshape the way the Auschwitz complex is presented.

The debate over Auschwitz has also been driven by renewed interest in the Holocaust in the last few years, prompted in part by the aging of the generation of survivors

pressure from Jewish organizations, asked the Poles to move after nearly a decade there.

Whatever is done at the Birkenau section of the camp, it will most likely be done slowly.

To assist the museum in its preservation efforts, the German government announced a grant of about \$20 million in 1992 for the next five years. And a television fund-raising event in Germany garnered \$1 million from the public in 1992. The museum is to use the German funds in ways approved by the international committee, said Folkmar Stöcker, cultural attaché at the German Embassy in Warsaw.

So far, some of the money is being spent on a new acclimatization system for the exhibits at the first Auschwitz camp, for reinforcing some crumbling chimneys of wooden barracks and for a conservation workshop at the museum to explore the latest preservation techniques, Mr. Stöcker said.

But, he added, the emotional question of what to do about the gas chambers has remained unresolved.

"If you have a brick wall against

which people faced the firing squad," Professor Webber said, "it is important to have the wall or remember they were shot."

"Auschwitz, as the world's largest cemetery, is holy ground," said Bohdan Rymaszewski, secretary of the International Committee of the Auschwitz Museum.

"What is perfectly acceptable procedure in other museums here borders on profanity."

Museum officials, sensitive to outside opinion, say they may have found a middle ground.

"Our overriding priority is the museum's authenticity and dignity," said Franciszek Cmejka, director of museums at the Polish Culture Ministry. "Thus we will seek to limit the intrusion of modern substances. One of our greatest constraints as curators is that Auschwitz is at the same time a museum, holy ground, cemetery and monument. How do we show visitors that under a particular patch of grass lie the ashes of thousands? Opening a cross section would understandably offend religious sensibilities."

"Because of its unique character, Auschwitz is largely an exercise in compromise."

Arthur Dreifuss of Film and Stage Dies

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Arthur Dreifuss, a prolific German-born director, producer and writer of movies, television shows and Broadway musicals, has died. He was 85.

Mr. Dreifuss died at his home in suburban Studio City on New Year's Eve after a brief bout with the flu, his daughter, Nancy Hess, said Tuesday.

Mr. Dreifuss played piano in Germany with George Gershwin before arriving in New York in

1928, said his friend George Michaud. He became a Broadway producer, and at one point had six musicals running at once.

Mr. Dreifuss was lured to Hollywood in the 1930s, and became a contract director. He shifted to television in the 1950s and 1960s, and became a talent agent in the 1970s.

His credits include "The Quare Fellow," the television movie "Riot on Sunset Strip," and the television

series "Wildlife in Crisis," which he produced in Africa.

Frank Belknap Long, 90, author of "The Hounds of Tindalos," "The Horror From the Hills" and other works of fantasy, the supernatural and science fiction, died Sunday in Manhattan. His science fiction works include the story collection "John Caspary, Space Detective," the serial novella "The Horror From the Hills," and the novels "Mars Is My Destination" and "It Was the Day of the Robot."

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"Because of its unique character, Auschwitz is largely an exercise in compromise."

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

unicef 

United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations Children's Fund, with headquarters in New York and offices throughout the world, seeks qualified candidates for the following position:

REGIONAL EXTERNAL RELATIONS OFFICER (P-5)
Nairobi, KENYA

Under the direction of the Regional Director, responsible for developing, implementing and managing external relations strategies and programme support plans related to the Grand Alliance for Children. This includes advocacy, social mobilization, networking, global events and fundraising strategies, and encompasses a wide range of associations - Governments, donors, UN agencies, National Committees, NGO's, churches, institutions, universities, foundations, etc.

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12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE S&P 1000

姓名	籍貫	年次	職名	備考
山本 清一	山形	1891	主事	
山本 清二	山形	1892	主事	
山本 清三	山形	1893	主事	
山本 清四	山形	1894	主事	
山本 清五	山形	1895	主事	
山本 清六	山形	1896	主事	
山本 清七	山形	1897	主事	
山本 清八	山形	1898	主事	
山本 清九	山形	1899	主事	
山本 清十	山形	1900	主事	
山本 清十一	山形	1901	主事	
山本 清十二	山形	1902	主事	
山本 清十三	山形	1903	主事	
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山本 清四十三	山形	1933	主事	
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山本 清六十	山形	1950	主事	
山本 清六十一	山形	1951	主事	
山本 清六十二	山形	1952	主事	
山本 清六十三	山形	1953	主事	
山本 清六十四	山形	1954	主事	
山本 清六十五	山形	1955	主事	
山本 清六十六	山形	1956	主事	
山本 清六十七	山形	1957	主事	
山本 清六十八	山形	1958	主事	
山本 清六十九	山形	1959	主事	
山本 清七十	山形	1960	主事	
山本 清七十一	山形	1961	主事	
山本 清七十二	山形	1962	主事	
山本 清七十三	山形	1963	主事	
山本 清七十四	山形	1964	主事	
山本 清七十五	山形	1965	主事	
山本 清七十六	山形	1966	主事	
山本 清七十七	山形	1967	主事	
山本 清七十八	山形	1968	主事	
山本 清七十九	山形	1969	主事	
山本 清八十	山形	1970	主事	
山本 清八十一	山形	1971	主事	
山本 清八十二	山形	1972	主事	
山本 清八十三	山形	1973	主事	
山本 清八十四	山形	1974	主事	
山本 清八十五	山形	1975	主事	
山本 清八十六	山形	1976	主事	
山本 清八十七	山形	1977	主事	
山本 清八十八	山形	1978	主事	
山本 清八十九	山形	1979	主事	
山本 清九十	山形	1980	主事	
山本 清九十一	山形	1981	主事	
山本 清九十二	山形	1982	主事	
山本 清九十三	山形	1983	主事	
山本 清九十四	山形	1984	主事	
山本 清九十五	山形	1985	主事	
山本 清九十六	山形	1986	主事	
山本 清九十七	山形	1987	主事	
山本 清九十八	山形	1988	主事	
山本 清九十九	山形	1989	主事	
山本 清一百	山形	1990	主事	

1	John Doe	35	M	H	Farmer	\$12,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	Married	
2	Jane Doe	32	F	W	Homemaker	\$12,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	Married	
3	Robert Smith	45	M	H	Teacher	\$15,000	\$8,000	\$15,000	Married	
4	Mary Smith	42	F	W	Homemaker	\$15,000	\$8,000	\$15,000	Married	
5	William Brown	55	M	H	Retired	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$10,000	Married	
6	Elizabeth Brown	52	F	W	Homemaker	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$10,000	Married	
7	Charles Green	60	M	H	Retired	\$8,000	\$15,000	\$8,000	Married	
8	Susan Green	58	F	W	Homemaker	\$8,000	\$15,000	\$8,000	Married	
9	David White	30	M	H	Student	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$5,000	Single	
10	Linda White	28	F	W	Student	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$5,000	Single	
11	James Black	40	M	H	Worker	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	Married	
12	Patricia Black	38	F	W	Homemaker	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	Married	
13	Michael Lee	25	M	H	Student	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$3,000	Single	
14	Jennifer Lee	23	F	W	Student	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$3,000	Single	
15	Christopher Hall	33	M	H	Worker	\$7,000	\$4,000	\$7,000	Married	
16	Ashley Hall	31	F	W	Homemaker	\$7,000	\$4,000	\$7,000	Married	
17	Benjamin King	48	M	H	Worker	\$11,000	\$6,000	\$11,000	Married	
18	Victoria King	46	F	W	Homemaker	\$11,000	\$6,000	\$11,000	Married	
19	Daniel Scott	50	M	H	Worker	\$9,000	\$7,000	\$9,000	Married	
20	Rebecca Scott	48	F	W	Homemaker	\$9,000	\$7,000	\$9,000	Married	
21	Matthew Adams	27	M	H	Student	\$4,000	\$1,500	\$4,000	Single	
22	Olivia Adams	25	F	W	Student	\$4,000	\$1,500	\$4,000	Single	
23	Andrew Taylor	37	M	H	Worker	\$8,000	\$5,000	\$8,000	Married	
24	Sophia Taylor	35	F	W	Homemaker	\$8,000	\$5,000	\$8,000	Married	
25	Gregory Wilson	43	M	H	Worker	\$10,000	\$6,000	\$10,000	Married	
26	Isabella Wilson	41	F	W	Homemaker	\$10,000	\$6,000	\$10,000	Married	
27	Alexander Moore	39	M	H	Worker	\$9,000	\$5,000	\$9,000	Married	
28	Charlotte Moore	37	F	W	Homemaker	\$9,000	\$5,000	\$9,000	Married	
29	Nicholas Jackson	53	M	H	Retired	\$11,000	\$8,000	\$11,000	Married	
30	Elizabeth Jackson	51	F	W	Homemaker	\$11,000	\$8,000	\$11,000	Married	
31	Benjamin Miller	47	M	H	Worker	\$10,000	\$7,000	\$10,000	Married	
32	Hannah Miller	45	F	W	Homemaker	\$10,000	\$7,000	\$10,000	Married	
33	Samuel Davis	34	M	H	Worker	\$7,000	\$4,000	\$7,000	Married	
34	Abigail Davis	32	F	W	Homemaker	\$7,000	\$4,000	\$7,000	Married	
35	William Evans	57	M	H	Retired	\$9,000	\$10,000	\$9,000	Married	
36	Margaret Evans	55	F	W	Homemaker	\$9,000	\$10,000	\$9,000	Married	
37	Charles Foster	62	M	H	Retired	\$7,000	\$12,000	\$7,000	Married	
38	Susan Foster	60	F	W	Homemaker	\$7,000	\$12,000	\$7,000	Married	
39	David Harris	36	M	H	Worker	\$8,000	\$5,000	\$8,000	Married	
40	Emily Harris	34	F	W	Homemaker	\$8,000	\$5,000	\$8,000	Married	
41	James Clark	44	M	H	Worker	\$9,000	\$6,000	\$9,000	Married	
42	Patricia Clark	42	F	W	Homemaker	\$9,000	\$6,000	\$9,000	Married	
43	Robert Lewis	54	M	H	Retired	\$10,000	\$9,000	\$10,000	Married	
44	Mary Lewis	52	F	W	Homemaker	\$10,000	\$9,000	\$10,000	Married	
45	William Hall	64	M	H	Retired	\$8,000	\$11,000	\$8,000	Married	
46	Elizabeth Hall	62	F	W	Homemaker	\$8,000	\$11,000	\$8,000	Married	

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一、本行自開辦以來，承蒙各界愛護，業務日見發達。茲為擴大服務起見，特在
 上海、漢口、廣州、香港、汕頭、廈門、福州、寧波、溫州、杭州、蘇州、無錫、常州、鎮江、揚州、南通、蕪湖、安慶、九江、南昌、長沙、衡陽、桂林、柳州、貴陽、昆明、成都、重慶、西安、蘭州、迪化、烏魯木齊、拉薩、台北、基隆、台中、台南、高雄、新竹、嘉義、屏東、花蓮、台東、澎湖、金門、馬祖等處，均設有分行或代理處，以便各界光顧。凡有存款、放款、匯兌、貼現、倉庫、保險等項，無不竭誠服務，收費低廉。特此公告。

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<p> 1. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章制度，不得有違。如有違反，一經查出，定予嚴懲，絕不寬貸。此布。 </p>	<p> 2. 本行所定之規章制度，業經呈請政府核准在案。凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守。如有違反，一經查出，定予嚴懲。此布。 </p>	<p> 3. 本行所定之規章制度，業經呈請政府核准在案。凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守。如有違反，一經查出，定予嚴懲。此布。 </p>
<p> 4. 本行所定之規章制度，業經呈請政府核准在案。凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守。如有違反，一經查出，定予嚴懲。此布。 </p>	<p> 5. 本行所定之規章制度，業經呈請政府核准在案。凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守。如有違反，一經查出，定予嚴懲。此布。 </p>	<p> 6. 本行所定之規章制度，業經呈請政府核准在案。凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守。如有違反，一經查出，定予嚴懲。此布。 </p>
<p> 7. 本行所定之規章制度，業經呈請政府核准在案。凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守。如有違反，一經查出，定予嚴懲。此布。 </p>	<p> 8. 本行所定之規章制度，業經呈請政府核准在案。凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守。如有違反，一經查出，定予嚴懲。此布。 </p>	<p> 9. 本行所定之規章制度，業經呈請政府核准在案。凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守。如有違反，一經查出，定予嚴懲。此布。 </p>
<p> 10. 本行所定之規章制度，業經呈請政府核准在案。凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守。如有違反，一經查出，定予嚴懲。此布。 </p>	<p> 11. 本行所定之規章制度，業經呈請政府核准在案。凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守。如有違反，一經查出，定予嚴懲。此布。 </p>	<p> 12. 本行所定之規章制度，業經呈請政府核准在案。凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守。如有違反，一經查出，定予嚴懲。此布。 </p>

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一、關於本會之組織
 本會定名為「中華民國教育學會」，其組織如下：
 (一) 會員：凡對教育有研究之學者，均可申請加入。
 (二) 會址：設於南京。
 (三) 宗旨：研究教育問題，促進教育發展。
 (四) 業務：包括教育理論之研究、教育實踐之改進、教育政策之建議等。
 (五) 經費：由會員繳納會費，並接受社會捐助。
 (六) 附屬機構：可設教育資料室、圖書館等。
 (七) 其他：本會得與國內外教育團體合作，共同研究教育問題。

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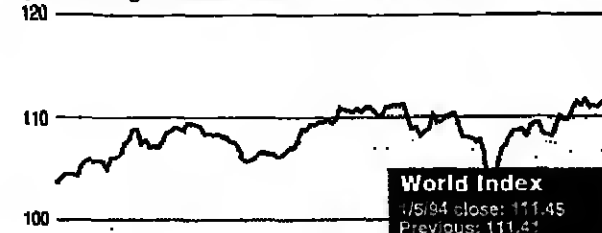
Continued on Page 12

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د. سید محمد الیاس



THE TRIB INDEX: 111.45
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



World Index
1/6/94 close: 111.45
Previous: 111.41

Asia-Pacific
Approx. weighting: 32%
Close: 118.52 Prev: 118.43

Europe
Approx. weighting: 37%
Close: 114.75 Prev: 115.48

North America
Approx. weighting: 26%
Close: 97.09 Prev: 96.80

Latin America
Approx. weighting: 5%
Close: 128.97 Prev: 125.08

World Index
1/6/94 close: 111.45
Previous: 111.41

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. It includes stocks from 25 countries, including Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York, and London, the index is composed of the 30 top stocks in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the 100 top stocks are tracked.

	Wed. close	Prev. close	% change		Wed. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	110.48	110.13	+0.32	Capital Goods	111.65	111.32	+0.30
Utilities	112.04	111.69	+0.29	Raw Materials	116.38	114.97	+1.23
Finance	113.38	113.93	-0.48	Consumer Goods	99.12	99.10	+0.02
Services	119.38	119.99	-0.51	Miscellaneous	137.64	136.74	+0.66

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Stocks Fall in Europe Inflation Fears Behind Plunge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — European stock markets ended lower on Wednesday after being dragged down by declining futures, profit-taking and a weaker opening on Wall Street caused by fears of a resurgence in inflation.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 0.63 percent to 114.75.

In London, shares plunged amid a selling spree on the futures market and a dimming outlook for interest-rate cuts. At the close, the Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 index was down 29.3 points, at 3,379.2. Upbeat reports about consumer spending during the Christmas period are convincing many investors that the British economy is on the way to recovery. That is also limiting optimism about a rate cut, which would be beneficial for the stock market.

French share prices closed lower on a technical correction after the market hit a record high on Monday. The CAC-40 blue-chip share index sank 24.79 points, to 2,249.55, on active Bourse volume of about 5.4 billion francs (\$915 million).

Dealers said the downward move also came amid speculation that French interest rates were unlikely to be cut soon. Even if the Bundesbank cuts rates at its council meeting on Thursday, Paris dealers said the newly independent Bank of France is likely to delay cutting its own rates to build up some credibility in financial markets.

German share prices also weakened as investors took profits in disappointment that the strong rally just before and just after the new year appeared to have run out of steam. By the session end, the DAX index was down 20.17 points at 2,233.41.

German shares continued to decline in after-hour trading. Dealers said that a vague rumor that President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia was planning to visit Germany in February had helped fuel the decline.

See STOCKS, Page 10

Borden Sees Loss And Solicits Bids For Snack Unit

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Borden Inc. said Wednesday it would sell its North American snack foods business as part of a corporate restructuring that will contribute to a \$650 million charge against fourth-quarter earnings.

Borden said the divestment program would permit the company to focus on core businesses such as pasta, niche foods and domestic dairy products as well as its nonfood businesses.

The company said it expected a loss of \$590 million to \$600 million for 1993 but maintained earnings would improve steadily in 1994 after a marginally profitable first quarter. In 1992, it posted a net loss of \$439.6 million and in 1991 it recorded a profit of \$294.9 million.

The company also said it plans cost reductions over the next two years that will save up to \$125 million annually by the end of 1995. It plans to cut its annual dividend to half for 1994 to 30 cents a share.

The company's share turned to close down \$2.37, at \$15.87, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Anthony D'Amato resigned under pressure as its chief executive last month.

Frank Tasso, who became chairman on Dec. 9, said Wednesday the board had "evaluated the full range of alternatives for Borden, including sale or merger of the company."

"The goal of this program is to build shareholder value by focusing on and revitalizing our core businesses," he said.

The businesses being put up for sale include its North American salty snacks, seafood, jams and jellies. They accounted together for about \$1.25 billion in revenue last year, or nearly 20 percent of projected corporate sales of \$6.75 billion.

The divestments are expected to be completed by the end of the year. The snack foods unit may be sold together, individually or in combinations.

Other businesses for sale, including Doree seafood and Bama jams and jellies, accounted for \$300 million in sales last year. Among units to be retained, Borden said its pasta and niche products such as Cracker Jack and RealLemon were fundamentally strong.

Metallgesellschaft Seeks 3.2 Billion DM Bailout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Metallgesellschaft AG, whose finances were reported Wednesday to be in even worse shape than previously thought, said it was seeking to raise 3.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.84 billion) in fresh equity and credits as part of a restructuring plan.

The troubled German metals company said after a meeting with its creditor banks that the capital-raising plan was met with a "positive" response. But the company would not say whether the banks would accept the plan.

"No agreement has been reached yet," said one banker who attended the meeting. Other bankers said they had until next Wednesday to declare their position on the proposed restructuring.

The new chairman of Metallgesellschaft, Karl-Josef Neukirchen, also said Wednesday that the company would have to review its results for last year following the dismissal last month of six of its board members, including the former chairman, Heinz Schimmbusch.

Industry sources said that for the year ended Sept. 30, the company had a loss of 1.784 billion DM — more than five times the previously reported loss of 347 million DM.

The sources also said debts at the group currently total 9,095 billion DM, greater than the 8 billion DM it announced last week. The

sources added the loss at the company's U.S. unit, MG Corp., was 770 million DM for the year.

A Metallgesellschaft spokesman refused to comment on the reports. The company said its proposed restructuring package included:

- A stock offering to raise 1.4 billion DM through the sale of 5.6 million new shares at par value of 250 DM each.
- The company would not say if the shares would be offered on a rights basis, although this is standard practice in Germany.

- The transformation of 1.3 billion DM of bank credits into "subordinated convertible participation capital," which would have the character of equity.

- The granting by banks of 500 million DM in new credits to the parent company.

"With this package of measures, the foreseeable liquidity requirements will be fully covered and there would be an adequate equity base," the company said.

Metallgesellschaft said the capital measures, combined with previously announced plans to sell off some of the conglomerate's subsidiaries, would bear fruit quickly.

"The management board considers today as a new beginning for the Metallgesellschaft group," a statement said. It said the package of measures should cover the group's

liquidity needs and provide it with an adequate capital base.

Deutsche Bank AG has credit exposure to Metallgesellschaft of 539 million DM. Bayerische Landesbank AG has 380 million DM. Dresdner Bank AG has 198 million DM. Commerzbank AG has 201 million DM. Credit Lyonnais of 240 million DM and Chase Manhattan of 149 million DM, the industry sources added.

The sources said 60.2 percent of the company's new share issue will be taken up proportionately by Dresdner Bank, Deutsche Bank, Allianz AG, Daimler-Benz AG and the state of Kuwait. The rest will be taken up by the remainder of Metallgesellschaft's creditors, the sources said.

Metallgesellschaft has been in crisis since it disclosed on Dec. 7 that it needed an emergency loan from its main creditor banks. Dresdner Bank AG and Deutsche Bank AG to meet cash calls on oil-futures contracts.

On Dec. 17, Metallgesellschaft's supervisory board fired Mr. Schimmbusch, accusing him of conducting the oil-futures trades without properly informing the board. Four other management-board members were asked to step down. Even without the oil trades, Metallgesellschaft was running up losses on its activities.

(A.F.X. Bloomberg, Reuters)

Amid Gloom, Germany Spots a Possible Glimmer

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Conflicting data on employment and orders to German industry, released Wednesday, cast doubt on the government's claim that an economic recovery had arrived but left intact the hope that it was on its way.

Record unemployment in December, a decline in orders to German manufacturing industry in November and downward revisions of two earlier reports suggest the German economy might have shrunk in the fourth quarter of 1993, after expanding at a 0.5 percent rate in the second and third quarters, economists said.

"The recession isn't over," said Hans Jäkel, an economist for DRI/McGraw-Hill in Frankfurt.

With the exception of exports, which are rising, "the underlying trends in major demand components still point downward," he said.

Amid the gloom, however, many economists professed to have seen a bright spot.

The number of West Germans without jobs rose by 383,079 in December to a postwar record of 2.5 million, for an unemployment rate of 9.1 percent. East German unemployment rate rose to 16.2 percent from 15.8 percent in November.

On Tuesday, the Economics Ministry said industrial production

rose by just 5,000 in December, the smallest increase to date, after increases of 35,000 in November, 58,000 in October and 50,000 in September.

Separately, the Economics Ministry reported a 0.8 percent decline in orders to manufacturing.

Denmark extended its string of interest-rate cuts. Page 11.

in orders to German manufacturers in November, adjusted for inflation and seasonal factors, and revised October's figure to a 0.6 percent decline from a drop of 0.3 percent.

On Tuesday, the Economics Ministry said industrial production

had fallen 2.1 percent in November and revised the previous month's data to show a deeper decline.

But this contradictory combination of a smaller-than-expected rise in unemployment and larger-than-expected decline in industrial orders and production amounts to a sure sign the economy is slowly turning around, some analysts said.

"The first signs of a recovery are always wishy-washy," Stefano Schneider, an economist at Nomura Research Institute, said. "The trend is changing, but it takes some time before it shows up. I wouldn't write off the recovery completely."

Although he said the seasonally adjusted West German unemployment

figure for December was an "amazingly good number," he pointed out that a single month's figures are seldom trusted in charting a trend.

The Bundesbank, which holds its first board meeting of the new year Thursday, is also taking a cautious line on the recovery. Hans-Jürgen Koebnick, a member of the board and president of the state central bank in Rheinland-Palatinate, said on German radio Wednesday that the economy would "come slowly into gear" in 1994.

He also said the Bundesbank would "certainly come down significantly" in its discount and Lombard rates this year.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Job-Seekers Now Get On-Line

By Kathleen Murray

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a year, Tim Bruce will have a job as a Navy pilot, a casualty of a shrinking U.S. military force, and his father, Joseph, is already trying to find him a new job.

Within an hour of hearing the news, in fact, the elder Mr. Bruce went to his computer, dialed up CompuServe — an on-line service he uses to communicate with other professionals — scanned his screen for job listings for aviators, then posted a notice asking for leads.

Within three days, he had nearly 40 responses, including some job possibilities and advice on how his son could live enough flying time to seek a job with the commercial airlines.

"There were ideas we wouldn't even have thought of," Mr. Bruce, a software engineer in Santa Ana, California, said.

He said he did not feel particularly adventurous in taking the job search to cyberspace. But career counselors and recruiters say he is at the edge of what is likely to be the next employment frontier.

"PC power," the power of personal computers, is now enabling people to find job opportunities they might otherwise miss.

Some point out that, even in the United States, fewer than one-third of homes have personal computers, and fewer still have modems, so most people remain computer-deprived.

But regardless of its ultimate merits, electronic job-hunting already has created a nice position for a number of people, such as James Gonyea, 46, who set up Help Wanted U.S.A. in March 1993.

Seven years ago, when others were dismissing computer networks as an esoteric enclave, Mr. Gonyea, a psychologist and career counselor from Manchester, New Hampshire, decided to take career services to the next level.

Today, working under the electronic identity "CareerDoc," he heads the Career Center on America On-Line, where 400,000 subscribers not only can look at sample resumes but also can post their own and seek comments on them.

In addition, they can peruse help-wanted ads, leave a question on a bulletin board for Mr. Gonyea or sign up for a private counseling session with him or one of his associates.

Mr. Gonyea said that computers had advantages over face-to-face counseling. "People are more comfortable because it's anonymous," he said.

He once counseled a teacher who had been fired by a high school in Massachusetts after having been accused of having sexual relations with a student. "It was easier for him to talk frankly about it," Mr. Gonyea said, "because I didn't see him, and he didn't see me."

After six private half-hour on-line sessions, the former teacher found a job as a librarian.

Others, though, have not been as fortunate. Brian Quashnock, a sales representative with Dow Jones & Co., said he knew of several people who had searched for jobs on-line but only one who had actually been hired.

Employers also disagreed about the value of using computer listings.

When the State Human Resources Department in Kansas was looking for a workers' compensation judge, an ad in Help Wanted U.S.A. generated six responses. "For us, that's a lot," Janet Palmer, the personnel manager, said. "I'd do it again."

But when Richard Lewis, a recruiter in Atlanta, went looking for a data processor, he got no responses at all.

Some career consultants say that informal networking may continue to be preferable to the more structured electronic job-searching services.

Martin Yate, a career consultant, says that no matter how widespread electronic job-bunting becomes, it will always be only part of a successful search.

STAR TV Said to Replace Its Chairman, Again

By Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — STAR TV, the Hong Kong-based satellite broadcaster controlled by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., has reportedly replaced its chief executive for the second time in six months.

Amid in-house delays building a subscription television service and intensifying competition to the fast-growing Asian television market, STAR TV's managing director, James Griffiths, is to be replaced.

Mr. Griffiths, an American, worked with News Corp.'s 20th Century Fox entertainment group

according to a report by published Thursday in the Far Eastern Economic Review.

The magazine named Gary Davey, currently the No. 2 executive at British Sky Broadcasting Ltd. in London, as Mr. Griffiths' replacement after five months in the job.

The switch has been attributed by sources close to BSkyB to a personality clash and differences of opinion between the chief executive, Sam Chisholm, who supervises STAR TV, and Mr. Griffiths over

how to expand in difficult markets like China and India.

Mr. Chisholm, a New Zealander who has been described as a "miracle worker" by Mr. Murdoch, helped turn around unprofitable BSkyB's fortunes through cost-cutting and tough negotiations with U.S. program suppliers. He is known to hold Hollywood in low esteem.

Mr. Griffiths, an American, worked with News Corp.'s 20th Century Fox entertainment group

for five years and was its president for pay television and international home video before his transfer to Hong Kong.

The change comes at a time when critics say STAR TV, in which Mr. Murdoch bought a 65.4 percent stake for \$525 million in July, has lost some of its early momentum.

Still the international broadcaster with the widest reach in Asia, beaming five 24-hour channels into 38 countries, STAR TV has none-

theless encountered difficulties since its start-up by the Hong Kong conglomerate Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. and the family of its chairman, Li Ka-shing.

There has been a debate in Asia about the need to protect native customs and values from invasion via satellite. The controversy provided some defensive local broadcasters a rationale for protecting their commercial interests in the name of culture.

Cold Snap in U.S. Lifts Oil Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Crude oil soared above \$15 a barrel on Wednesday for the first time in almost a month as a cold snap in the United States and a series of refinery shutdowns sent heating oil up almost 2 cents a gallon.

The market was further boosted by expectations that OPEC may bring forward a ministerial conference scheduled for the end of March to the beginning of February and leave its six-month oil output ceiling unchanged, according to OPEC delegation sources.

In addition, Oman's oil minister predicted Wednesday that independent oil producers would cooperate with Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries members to stabilize and boost oil prices. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

PROCUREMENT NOTICE ÇUKUROVA ELEKTRİK A.Ş.

BID NO. : PTM-PR 94.01
BID SUBMISSION DATE : JANUARY 27, 1994

ÇUKUROVA ELEKTRİK A.Ş. (ÇEAŞ) intends to procure below Protection Relays for the construction and extension works of its substations:

SCH 1: LINE MONITORING EQUIPMENT	SCH 3: MISC PROTECTION RELAYS
34 EA. FAULT LOCATOR	6 EA. TRANS. DIF. RELAYS
30 EA. FAULT RECORDER	358 EA. OVERCURRENT RELAYS
SCH 2: MAIN PROTECTION RELAYS	207 EA. AUTO-RESETTING RELAYS
3 EA. BUS-BAR DIF. RELAYS	566 EA. OTHER RELAYS
18 EA. DIST. PROTECT RELAYS	

This procurement shall be financed by the company resources and the Bidding shall be made according to the company's Bidding Procedures.

This Bidding is open to all Bidders who comply with below Prerequisite for Eligibility:

For all schedules:

- Bidders who have been regularly engaged for a continuous period of 10 years, prior to the date of Bid Submission, in the design and manufacture of above specified static type protection equipment.

For Schedule 1: LINE MONITORING EQUIPMENT

- Bidders who have designed and manufactured at least 1,000 pieces of above specified Static type, Line Monitoring Equipment, out of which 500 pieces still in operation since 5 years.

For Schedule 2: MAIN PROTECTION RELAYS

- Bidders who have designed and manufactured at least 2,000 pieces of underimpedance starting, switch type, static Distance Protection Relays, out of which 1,000 pieces still in operation since 5 years, and 200 pieces of Static type Bus-bar differential Relays out of which 100 pieces still in operation since 5 years.

For Schedule 3: MISC. PROTECTION RELAYS

- Bidders who have designed and manufactured at least 500 pieces of static type Transformer Differential Relays, out of which 250 pieces still in operation since 5 years, and 20,000 pieces of static type Overcurrent Relays out of which 10,000 pieces still in operation since 5 years.

A complete set of Bidding Documents may be obtained upon remittance of a non-refundable document fee of U.S.\$500 or equivalent convertible currency, to below Bank Accounts and upon a written application to below address with evidence of payment:

BANK/BRANCH	ACCOUNT No.:	ADDRESS:	PHONE:
ADABANK/ADANA	2000013	ÇUKUROVA ELEKTRİK A.Ş.	322-2350681
IMAR/BANKASI/ADANA	20002548	GENERAL MANAGEMENT	TELEFAX: 322-2350257
		SEYHAN BARAJI	TELEX: 62735 TR
		P.O.B: 239	01222 ADANA-TURKIYE

All Bids must be delivered to the above offices on or before 14:00 hours Local Time, on JANUARY 27, 1994 and shall be opened at above offices of General Management.

It is essential that the Bidders shall be in conformity with the Prerequisite for Eligibility and the Bids shall be submitted in full conformity with the Bidding Documents. Other Bids shall be rejected.

ÇEAŞ reserves the right to accept or to reject any Bid and annul the Bidding process and reject all Bids, at any time prior to award Contract, without thereby incurring any liability to the affected Bidders or any obligation to inform the affected Bidders of the grounds for ÇEAŞ's action.

1994.1.10.15.20

MARKET DIARY

STOCKS: European Weakness

Continued from Page 9
Asia would resign — later denied by an adviser to Mr. Yeltsin — had added to the cautious mood.
Italian stocks also closed lower. Political battles over the date of the next elections and fears interest rate cuts are not coming soon spurred investors to take some profits ahead of the long holiday weekend, traders said.
"People are beginning to worry about the domestic political situation again," said a trader at BNL.

N.Y. Stocks
Eurosecurities. With the market closed for a holiday Thursday, many investors with profits to book from last week's strong rise cashed in, traders said.
The MIB all-share index fell 14 points, to 94, after falling 6 points Tuesday.
Among the biggest losers across Europe were several major pharmaceutical companies, whose share prices dropped after an Italian government decision to stop reimbursing consumers for their purchases of several major medical products.

Britain's SmithKline Beecham PLC, Switzerland's Sandoz AG and Italy's largest quoted drug company, Recordati SpA, were among the companies whose shares fell after the government enacted the plan.
SmithKline shares fell 13 pence to 355 because the Italian government said it would no longer reimburse patients for three of its top-selling drugs: the anti-infective Augmentin, the anti-arthritis drug Relafen, and Seroquel, an antidepressant.
Sandoz, whose \$135-million a

year sales of its osteoporosis product Miacalcin in Italy could be threatened, saw its "B" shares drop 30 Swiss francs to 4,290, but they rebounded later in the day.
(Knight-Ridder, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Dow Hits a Record
Stock prices shrugged off a slide in U.S. bond prices Wednesday, surging to a record high led by oil and technology stocks, news agencies reported from New York.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which surged 27.30 points Tuesday, was up 14.92 points, to 3,798.82, breaking the record of 3,794.33 set last Wednesday. Trading on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 376 million shares, the ninth-heaviest volume ever.

The 30-year Treasury bond was down 19/32 late in the session, bid at 98 2/32, and its yield rose to 6.40 percent from 6.35 percent.
Nevertheless, the Dow surged ahead, helped by hefty gains in such components as International Paper, Merck, United Technologies and General Electric.
Oil stocks rose as the price of crude for February delivery advanced to \$15.37 a barrel. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. shares advanced 2 1/2 to 106 1/4. Chevron Corp. was up 1/2 to 90 1/4. British Petroleum PLC gained 1/4 to 64 1/4 and Mobil Corp. was up 1/4 to 80 1/4.

Among drug stocks, Merck & Co. shares added 3/4 to 36 1/4. The company made changes that may position Martin Wygod to become chairman. Mr. Wygod was the founder of Medco Containment Services Inc.
(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

BENTSEN: Dollar Bounces Back
under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
With those trade battles won, the administration can now focus on expanding trade with Japan and the rest of Asia, he said.
"The Asian-Pacific region is the fastest-growing economic region in

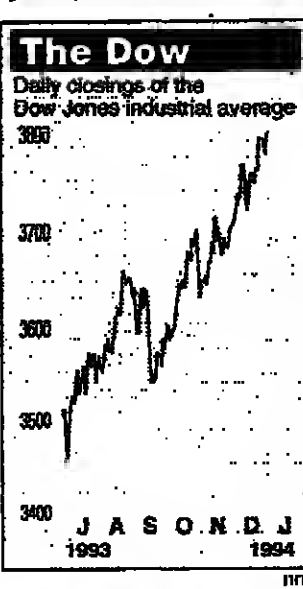
the world and we must be a part of it," Mr. Bentsen said.
In October, the government's latest reading, the U.S. trade deficit with Japan was \$6.1 billion.
Analysts said the reason the dollar bounced back after Mr. Bentsen's talk was that currency traders had decided to focus on the depth of the Japanese recession as a reason for selling the yen once it had strengthened slightly.

Last year, the administration encouraged a stronger yen as a means of curbing Japan's trade surplus, resulting in a rise of about 20 percent in the yen's value. The currency has since given up a little more than half of that gain.
"The Japanese economy is in a real mess, and they need a weaker currency to get the economy out of a rut again," said Mark Geddes,

treasury economist at Midland Global Markets in London. "Deep down, the U.S. knows that."
As long as the Japanese government fails to take more fiscal measures to stimulate the economy, "they'll have to accept a weaker currency," said Neil MacKinnon, chief economist at Citibank in London.

In addition to depressed economic conditions in Japan, the yen is suffering from expectations that interest rates on Japanese investments will go even lower. Japan's discount rate, the central bank's rate on loans to commercial banks, is already at a historic low of 1.75 percent.
The dollar, on the other hand, is benefiting from optimism about the economic recovery and a belief that the Federal Reserve will raise the official U.S. interest rates this year.

In the short run, the key report of the week for the dollar will be the December U.S. employment report on Friday.
Against other currencies, the dollar was lower at 1.4797 Swiss francs, from 1.4825 francs, but rose to 5.9055 French francs from 5.8975. The pound strengthened to \$1.4875 from \$1.4860.
(Bloomberg, UPI, APX)



NYSE Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg
Merck	36 1/4	36 1/8	36 1/4	+3/4
United Tech	112 1/2	112 1/8	112 1/2	+1 1/2
Gen Electric	102 1/2	102 1/8	102 1/2	+1 1/2
Intl Paper	102 1/2	102 1/8	102 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novartis	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Roche	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Schering	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novo Nordisk	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novartis	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg
BT Corp	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novartis	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Roche	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Schering	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novo Nordisk	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novartis	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Roche	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Schering	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2

NYSE Diary

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg
Amgen	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novartis	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Roche	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Schering	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novo Nordisk	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novartis	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Roche	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Schering	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
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Roche	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Schering	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novo Nordisk	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2

NASDAQ Diary

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg
Amgen	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novartis	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Roche	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Schering	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novo Nordisk	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novartis	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Roche	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Schering	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novo Nordisk	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg
Indus	3798.82	3798.82	3798.82	+13.71
Transp	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	+25.24
Comp	1350.00	1350.00	1350.00	+4.79

Standard & Poor's Indexes				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg
Indus	543.50	543.50	543.50	+2.07
Transp	169.20	169.20	169.20	+1.28
Comp	422.40	422.40	422.40	+0.81

NYSE Most Active				
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg
Merck	36 1/4	36 1/8	36 1/4	+3/4
United Tech	112 1/2	112 1/8	112 1/2	+1 1/2
Gen Electric	102 1/2	102 1/8	102 1/2	+1 1/2

NYSE Most Active				
Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg
BT Corp	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novartis	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2

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EUROPEAN FUTURES				
Class	High	Low	Prev. Close	Chg
COCA COLA	102 1/2	102 1/8	102 1/2	+1 1/2
Merck	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novartis	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2

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U.S./AT THE CLOSE

VW's New 'Concept Car': A Beetle?
DETROIT (Bloomberg) — Volkswagen AG, harking back to the glory days of a quarter-century ago, unveiled an experimental car Wednesday that greatly resembles its Beetle, the best-selling car of all time.
The introduction of the concept car, as such speculative vehicles are called, at the North American International Auto Show coincides with Volkswagen's push to rebuild its U.S. sales.
Ford Motor Co.'s chairman, Alex Trotman, said that the automaker expects company profit to improve in 1994 and that executive bonuses will likely be paid based on 1993 results.
General Motors Corp. said its Saturn division posted a "substantial" operating profit in 1993, after running in the red for two and a half years. It expects to make an even bigger profit in 1994.

Trump Set to Buy Aladdin Hotel

LAS VEGAS (AP) — Donald Trump, the real-estate developer, is on the verge of buying the troubled Aladdin Hotel in Las Vegas, Dennis Gomes, head of Mr. Trump's Taj Mahal casino hotel in Atlantic City, New Jersey, said Wednesday.
"We can expect some type of announcement next week relative to this," Mr. Gomes said. "That's how close we are to something." Mr. Trump is believed to have an oral agreement with the hotel's mortgage holder to buy it for \$65 million. Bell Atlantic-Tricon Leasing Corp., the mortgage holder, refused to confirm the deal.

Kmart to Book \$1.3 Billion Charge

TROY, Michigan (Combined Dispatches) — Kmart Corp. said Wednesday that earnings for the fourth quarter and all of 1993 would be less than expected and that it will take a pretax charge of \$1.3 billion to finance restructuring.
The retailer also said it had increased to 800 the number of stores it will close and relocate, up from a previous figure of 300. Following the announcement, Standard & Poor's Corp. put Kmart on its CreditWatch list of issuers whose ratings may change, with negative implications. The move concerns about \$3.7 billion of debt.
(AP, UPI)

U.S. Factory Orders Post Strong Gain

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sales of aircraft, autos, computers and metalworking machinery pushed U.S. factory orders up by 1.4 percent in November, the fourth increase in a row and the biggest since June, the government said Wednesday.
The advance, to a record seasonally-adjusted annual total of \$262 billion, followed gains of 1.2 percent in October and 0.7 percent in September.

Amdahl and Fujitsu to Cooperate

SUNNYVALE, California (Bloomberg) — Amdahl Corp. said its partner, Fujitsu Ltd., would help it develop mainframe computers in a bid to trim costs. Amdahl said the accord with Fujitsu, which owns 44 percent of its equity, could spur sales to some Fujitsu customers. It did not say how much the companies planned to invest in the next generation of computers.

U.S. Orders Donnelley Divestiture

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — The Federal Trade Commission ordered R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co. to divest a printing company it acquired because the transaction "substantially lessens" competition in a specialty printing market. A new buyer of Meredith/Burda Co. must be approved by the commission. Donnelley, which bought Meredith/Burda in September for \$536.5 million, said it would appeal.

For the Record

TLC Beatrice International Holdings Inc. said Loida Nicolas Lewis, the widow of the company's founder, would become chairman on Feb. 1. The company has started a search for a new chief executive who will have responsibility for all of its units worldwide.
(Reuters)

Trans World Airlines Inc. replaced William Howard, its chairman who was appointed only seven months ago, with Donald F. Craigh Jr., a TWA director and former chairman of Allstate Insurance Group.
(NYT)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agencies: France Press, Jun. 5

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg
ABN AMRO	23.00	22.80	22.90	+0.10
ABN Holding	23.00	22.80	22.90	+0.10
ABN	23.00	22.80	22.90	+0.10
ABN	23.00	22.80	22.90	+0.10
ABN	23.00	22.80	22.90	+0.10
ABN	23.00	22.80	22.90	+0.10
ABN	23.00	22.80	22.90	+0.10
ABN	23.00	22.80	22.90	+0.10
ABN	23.00	22.80	22.90	+0.10
ABN	23.00	22.80	22.90	+0.10

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg
Amgen	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novartis	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Roche	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Schering	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novo Nordisk	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novartis	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Roche	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Schering	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2
Novo Nordisk	72 1/2	72 1/8	72 1/2	+1 1/2

211	1.284 May 94	2.99	3.094	3.094	-0.074	77.753
212	1.284 May 94	2.99	3.094	3.094	0.000	65.281
213	2.475 Sep 94	2.984	2.984	2.984	-0.004	11.359
214	2.475 Sep 94	2.984	2.984	2.984	-0.004	31.425
215	2.475 Sep 94	2.984	2.984	2.984	-0.004	2.072
216	2.475 Sep 94	2.984	2.984	2.984	-0.004	2.072
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(Continued)

12 Month	High Low Stock	Fig.	Vol. of	Stk.	12 Mo. Low Stock
12 Month	High Low Stock	Fig.	Vol. of	Stk.	12 Mo. Low Stock

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Continued from Page 1

The current trade framework talks between the United States and Japan are not making much progress. If that is still the case as the meeting between President Bill Clinton and

But Geoffrey Barker, economist at Baring Securities in Tokyo, disagreed, arguing that the dollar has begun a sustained climb that will last two to three years and bring it above 130 yen.

As the dollar sank last year, Japan's export-dependent companies saw their revenues and profits drop sharply as Japanese products became less competitive abroad.

If the dollar rises as far as 115 yen, "the majority of Japanese industry would be quite happy with that," Toru Kusakawa, chairman of the Fini Research Institute, said last month.

Not everyone would be happy, however. Susumu Yamaji, the chairman of Japan Air Lines, said the dollar would have to rise above 120 yen before JAL could compete with American carriers.

Jan 5 1993

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices.

[illegible]

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; EC - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LI - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Franc; p - Pence; Ptas - Pesetas; S\$ - Singapore Dollars; SFr - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; o - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; - Ex-Dividend; - Ex-Rts - Offer Price incl 3% premium charge; * - Paris exchange; ** - Amsterdam exchange; + - misquoted earlier; - not registered with regulatory authority; P - middle of bid and offered price.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33

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Japan Car Firms Report 3d Year Of Falling Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Domestic sales by Japanese carmakers fell for the third year in a row in 1993 as the economic slump deepened, an industry association said Wednesday.

Sales of registered vehicles tumbled 8.4 percent, to 4,887,179 units, the lowest level since 1987, the Japan Automobile Dealers Association said. The association said it was the first time since World War II that sales of cars, trucks and buses in Japan had fallen for three years.

Sales of imported vehicles grew 9.1 percent, to 201,484 units, the report said.

Businesses Urge Tax Cut by Tokyo

Agence France-Press
TOKYO — Business leaders urged the government Wednesday to cut income taxes as soon as possible to revive the economy.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations, or Keidanren, called on Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa to act first and worry about the drop in revenue later.

"Income tax cuts should come first," he said. "The source can be secured through an increase in the consumption tax in the future."

Mr. Hiraiwa and Takeshi Nagano, chairman of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations, or Nikkeiren, said the government should consider issuing bonds to cover the shortfall — a course opposed by the Finance Ministry.

The dismal numbers show "just how far the recession has spread," said Yoshio Kondo, an association official.

In December alone, sales were down 11.1 percent, to 345,715 units. It was the ninth consecutive month in which sales were lower on a year-to-year basis.

Sales will probably continue falling in the first quarter, said Jonathan Dobson, an auto-industry analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities, although he forecast a small rise in sales for the full year.

The first half of the year should be fairly severe, Mr. Kondo of the industry association said. "However, if we see some positive influences, sales could slowly pick up."

Analysts cited a possible income-tax cut, low loan rates and price-cutting by car dealers as incentives to consumers.

Mr. Kondo also said the government was considering eliminating a special consumption tax on new cars, which would bring the tax rate down to 3 percent from 4.5 percent.

Japan's top automakers all posted lower sales in 1993. At Toyota Motor Corp., the largest, sales fell 7.7 percent, to 2,058,000 vehicles. Nissan Motor Co., the second-largest, saw an 8.4 percent drop, to 1,098,000. (Bloomberg, AFP)

Store Chain to Cut Staff

Mitsukoshi Ltd., which runs Japan's most prestigious department-store chain, said it planned to cut its staff by 10 percent by 1997. The Associated Press reported.

A company spokesman said the cuts would be made by attrition and reduced hiring.

China State Firms to Sink or Swim

New Corporate Law Will Jolt Pampered Industries

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Thousands of state enterprises in China will have to run themselves like real companies or face ruin starting this year, the result of the first Chinese law on corporate governance and accounting.

The broad set of initiatives, endorsed by China's parliament Dec. 30 and effective July 1, will force the management of coddled state enterprises to set up independent boards of directors and be more directly responsible for their companies' performances.

It will also force Chinese companies to bring their accounting and corporate disclosure practices closer to international standards.

"The law says get out there and survive on your own, baby," William Overholt, managing director at Bankers Trust in Hong Kong, said. "This will be great for the well-run enterprises and death for the bad ones."

Almost a third of China's factories are losing money, while most are dependent on the government's support.

Another big step is that the Communist Party will be removed from the boardroom. Each company's directors, rather than bureaucrats, will appoint management.

Since 1949, the government has been pull-

ing the strings behind the scenes, often advancing factory managers who had better party credentials than management skills.

The law reverses that. In the future, government officials will not be able to join a company's directors or management without resigning their official posts. That takes some of the temptation for corruption out of the system.

"Under this new law, the government won't be able to freely interfere in enterprises, it will only be entitled to a share of the company's profits depending on the value of its investment," said Li Yining, one of the law's drafters. "This will help enterprises become completely responsible for their profits and losses."

Beijing already announced that it would turn 100 large state enterprises into limited-liability companies, which means they would be allowed to go bankrupt if they do not perform. Eventually, 11,000 state enterprises will be forced to sink or swim.

The blueprint called for a limited self-off of small state companies to the private sector and the creation of a single corporate income tax to ease state-sector burdens, effective Jan. 1.

The law on corporate governance does not directly deal with issue of selling state assets to private investors, a big hurdle that lies

ahead for Beijing as it tries to fashion China into a more market-driven economy.

However, by making management more independent and accountable, the law sets the stage for private investment in state companies on the stock markets or directly, Western diplomats said.

"The corporate law doesn't stipulate that the government should hold a controlling stake in state firms, but in practice the state will only control stocks in backbone enterprises," Mr. Li said.

"The law also stipulates that all shares can be transferred. Now the state holds a lot of shares, but if it thinks fit, it can transfer them," he added.

Losses by state companies in the year to November swelled 20 percent over the year earlier, reaching 29.2 billion yuan (\$5 billion). That is more than the budget deficit of 20 billion yuan Beijing has projected for this year.

"In principle what this does is lay out the rules of the game," said Mr. Overholt. "Even if the rules are bad, at least people will know where they stand when they invest in a Chinese company. That's going to boost investor confidence."

China's Press Expresses Fear of Economic Instability

Reuters

BEIJING — China, through its official press, has raised the possibility that current bold economic reforms may lead to social unrest and warned the balance between change and stability must be maintained.

An article in the Economic Information Daily even discussed the usually taboo subject of the ending of the era of the paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, 89, during a period of such radical change.

It said that if any problems occurred in the transfer of power from Mr. Deng's generation to

younger leaders, the consequences would be disastrous.

The article said China's reforms, the deepest experiment yet in abandoning socialist economics and moving toward the market, would lead to "a redistribution of power and benefits."

"If an enterprise can't pay its salaries or if it has to borrow money to pay salaries, this is a problem of the distribution of benefits. If it is not handled well, there will be trouble," it said.

Police officials from throughout the country, meeting in Beijing, vowed to use all their power

to protect political stability and social order, the official Xinhua Daily Telegraph said.

"The meeting felt that with more reform measures coming out this year than in the last decade or so, it will be hard to avoid some problems that will affect social stability," it reported.

China's tightly controlled propaganda organs almost never make decisions on their own.

Even Prime Minister Li Peng, in an interview printed Monday, spoke of the need to be careful.

"The better our situation, the more cautious we should be in

pushing forward the reform drive," Mr. Li said.

Far more serious is the question of political stability after the death of Mr. Deng.

An article by Lu Jianhua of the Academy of Social Sciences in the China Youth Daily dared to raise the question of whether the country would be able to handle Mr. Deng's death.

"Of all the variables in the contemporary Chinese political structure, the least certain is the question of unity during the period of transfer of power" from Mr. Deng's generation to younger leaders, it said.

Korean Firms to Raise R&D Spending

Reuters
SEOUL — South Korea's major electronics companies said Wednesday they planned significant increases in research and development spending this year.

Figures supplied by the country's top four electronics companies — Samsung Electronics Co.,

Goldstar Electric Machinery Co., Daewoo Electronics Co. and Hyundai Electronics Industries Co. — showed projected spending on research and development rising 38.1 percent, to 1.56 trillion won (\$1.93 billion), in 1994 from 1.13 trillion won last year.

As a proportion of expected sales,

the planned spending ranges from 6 percent, at Samsung, the largest South Korean company in the industry, to 15.2 percent, at Hyundai. Spokesmen at the companies said most of the spending would be on sharpening computer-chip technology and developing advanced goods.

China Group Buys H.K. Firm

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — A China-led consortium will buy a 70.9 percent stake in Hong Kong-listed investment and real estate company Emperor (China Concepts) Investment for 987.6 million Hong Kong dollars (\$126.6 million), the companies said on Wednesday.

The consortium, which is 55.5 percent owned by a state-controlled entity and also includes the Hong Kong conglomerate Cheung

Kong (Holdings) Ltd., the main vehicle for the businessman Li Ka-shing, will buy the controlling stake from Emperor International Holdings. Emperor will sell back to Emperor International many of its current assets for about 1.05 billion dollars. The assets include a 33.89 percent stake in Hong Kong Daily News Holdings, publisher of a Chinese-language paper, and an office building called the Emperor Group Centre.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings
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January 1994

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High Low	Lowest Offer
100.00	1.00	4.00	25.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	1.00	4.00	25.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	1.00	4.00	25.00	100.00	100.00
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100.00	1.00	4.00	25.00	100.00	100.00

JPY 100.00

SPORTS

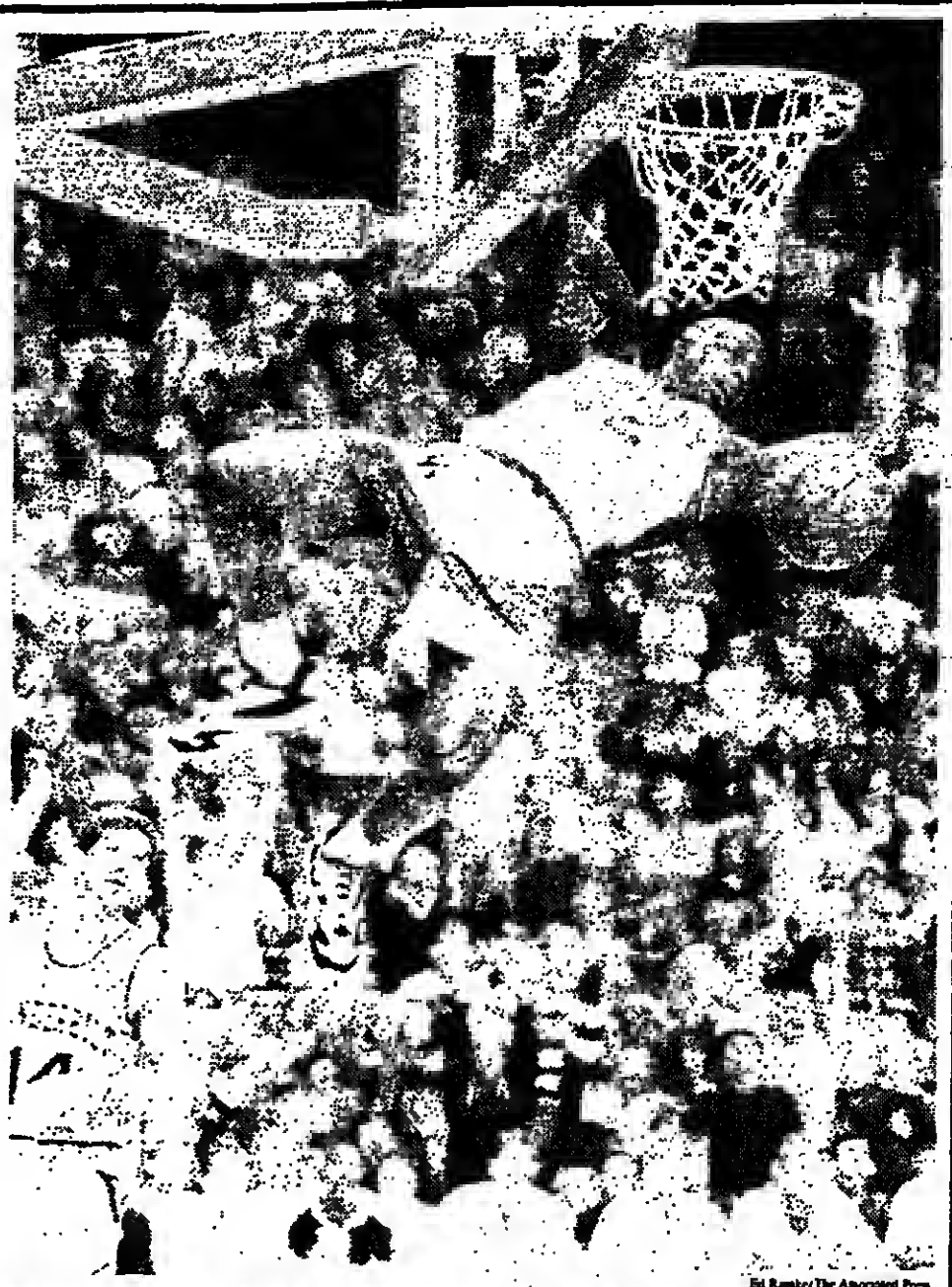
Giants Hoping Not to Face the Real McMahon

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service
EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — David Tate of the New York Giants was asked about Jim McMahon.
"Which Jim McMahon?" he said. "The offbeat one who likes everyone to think he is old and beaten up and has no arm? Or the one who is smart and tough and wins games?"
The Giants will get the real Jim McMahon, the dangerous Jim McMahon, on Sunday when they play the Minnesota Vikings in a National Football League wild-card playoff game at Giants Stadium.
McMahon, 34, is the Vikings' quarterback, a free spirit playing his 12th NFL season. Tate is the Giants' nickel back. In 1988, he and McMahon were both Chicago Bears.
"He was such a great competitor, then and now," Tate said. "He's dangerous because he's so wild. He throws some passes you don't expect. If he's healthy, he will make things happen and do things to inspire his team."
And around his team. The Bears' coach then was Mike Ditka, who was brusque and crusty and not exactly receptive to dissent.

Tate remembered how McMahon dealt with that.
"In one game," Tate said, "we were facing third down and short, and Ditka sent in a run. McMahon didn't like it. He audibled to a fade pass, and when Ditka saw that he tried furiously to call time out. Ron Morris ran down the sideline and caught the ball for a touchdown. Ditka blew his top, but McMahon didn't care. He always called audibles."
"McMahon helped us realize this was a players' game. Coaches can prepare you, but players play the game. He felt he was the quarterback and had to win the game."
And run the game.
"We had a rookie tackle that year," Tate recalled. "He missed his block and Jim got sacked. They sent in the same play again and Jim got sacked again. So he turned to the rookie and told him to get out of the game."
"Ditka didn't see him do that, but now Ditka sees the rookie tackle on the sideline. He said to the kid, 'What are you doing here?' The kid said, 'McMahon kicked me out.' By that time, we ran the next play with 10 guys on offense and we did O.K. Ditka finally sent in another tackle."
"When McMahon came off the field,

Ditka said, 'Why did you do that?' McMahon said: 'The kid wasn't playing worth anything, anyway. You might as well keep him off the stage.' Ditka just shook his head. He never talked about it publicly. McMahon wouldn't have backed down, anyway."
McMahon has always been different. Tate remembered a Bears' minicamp where McMahon showed up wearing sunglasses and thongs.
"He goes out on the field dressed like that," Tate said, "and wings the ball."
But McMahon's off-the-wall image is deceiving. Behind the shades and thongs are football intelligence and fire.
"He is a playoff quarterback," Tate said. "Under pressure, you know he is going to do it. We felt if we gave him the ball, something would happen. That's why teams try to knock him out of the game. He'll limp out there and he'll throw the ball like his arm is falling off, but he'll wing it downfield. He's dangerous."
As a team, the Vikings can be dangerous on offense. For receiving, they have the two Carters—Anthony with his quiet, consistent excellence, and Chris with his acrobatic catches. For rushing, they have a talented

heavy-duty back in Scottie Graham, a replacement for a replacement.
Greg Jackson, the Giants' free safety, said: "Minnesota is another team like Dallas. Three wide receivers, a good running back, a quarterback who can be just as good as Troy Aikman. If you give Jim McMahon enough time, he can pick you apart."
So can the Vikings' defense, which ranks first in the league. It has superior pass rushers in Chris Doleman at end and John Randle and Henry Thomas at tackle.
"They're very aggressive," said Bart Oates, the Giants' center. "Against a team like that, your pass routes have to be a little quicker. You have to get the tight ends involved more because they're big targets. You can't sit back there."
The Giants would rather run than pass, anyway.
"Sure," Oates said. "But that may not be easy because they rank second against the run."
He added: "If we can't run, we will have a very slim chance to win. But if we can run, we'll be all right. Then we'll be able to throw the ball at our choosing and at distances we like."



Rodrick Rhodes slam-dunked two of his 20 points in Kentucky's 107-82 rout of Vanderbilt.

The Playoffs

FIRST ROUND
Saturday, Jan. 8
Pittsburgh at Kansas City, 7:30 GMT
Green Bay at Detroit, 2:00 GMT
Sunday, Jan. 9
Minnesota at New York Giants, 7:30 GMT
Denver at Los Angeles Raiders, 2:00 GMT
DIVISIONAL PLAYOFFS
Saturday, Jan. 15
APC first-round winner at Buffalo, 12:00 GMT
NFC first-round winner at San Francisco, 2:00 GMT
Sunday, Jan. 16
AFC first-round winner at Dallas, 12:00 GMT
NFC first-round winner at Houston, 2:00 GMT
CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS
Sunday, Jan. 23
AFC: Pittsburgh vs. Cincinnati
NFC: Dallas vs. San Francisco
Sunday, Jan. 30
AFC: Kansas City vs. Buffalo
NFC: Los Angeles vs. San Francisco

NFL Individual Leaders and Team Statistics

Team Statistics									
AMERICAN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE									
Team	Yds	Plays	Pass	Run	TD	Int	Def	Off	Def
Pittsburgh	4021	598	273	325	28	11	15	17	10
San Francisco	4015	598	273	325	28	11	15	17	10
Dallas	4015	598	273	325	28	11	15	17	10
San Diego	4015	598	273	325	28	11	15	17	10
San Francisco	4015	598	273	325	28	11	15	17	10
San Francisco	4015	598	273	325	28	11	15	17	10
San Francisco	4015	598	273	325	28	11	15	17	10
San Francisco	4015	598	273	325	28	11	15	17	10
San Francisco	4015	598	273	325	28	11	15	17	10
San Francisco	4015	598	273	325	28	11	15	17	10

NCAA Bans Texas A&M For 5 Years

The Associated Press
COLLEGE STATION, Texas — Texas A&M's athletics program was placed on five years' probation by the National Collegiate Athletic Association on Wednesday and its football team was barred from television and bowl appearances for one year.
The NCAA found that players were paid for work that was not actually performed, that prospective student-athletes improperly were given financial aid, that athletes received improper extra benefits and that the school showed a "lack of institutional control" in its athletics program, which had been involved in an infractions case in 1988.
"While the university administration is committed to compliance, it is apparent that some alumni and student-athletes still believe they can violate NCAA rules with impunity," the NCAA Committee on Infractions said.
"What is even more unfortunate is that the alumni who were involved in these violations was a prominent member of the university's athletics support group," the panel added.
A&M officials met with the NCAA on Nov. 14 and proclaimed the school's innocence.

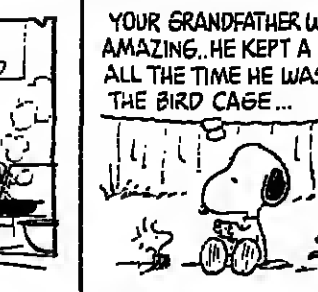
Costly Victory for Kentucky

The Associated Press
It's hard to imagine a team routing a ranked opponent in its conference opener and then immediately searching for a reason to feel good about it.
That's exactly the case with fourth-ranked Kentucky, which beat No. 22 Vanderbilt 107-82 Tuesday night and then began to hope it can remain in the national title chase if center Rodney Dent is lost for the season with a knee injury.
"It was a great win, but it was a big blow for our basketball team," said Coach Rick Pitino. "It's bigger than any of you could ever imagine. At least for now we have got to lift the spirits up."
The 6-foot-11 (2.1-meter) Dent injured his left knee in the first half. Dent, averaging 11.3 points and 5.9 rebounds, will have tests to determine the extent of the injury.
The Wildcats (10-1), winning their eighth straight game, went from a 52-42 halftime advantage to 59-42 in the opening 1:16 on Rod Rhodes' two layups and Tony Deek's 3-pointer.
Vanderbilt (7-3) got no closer than 38-64 on Chris Lawson's tip-in at 7:43.
No. 8 Massachusetts 71, Rutgers 59; Lou Roe scored 20 points and Mike Williams 16 as the visiting Minutemen held off the Scarlet Knights for their seventh straight victory.
Massachusetts (10-1, 2-0 Atlantic 10) led 41-26 at halftime and seemed on the way to an easy victory. But Rutgers (3-5, 0-2) tied the game at 41-41 in the second half and twice got within five points.
No. 11 Louisville 132, George Mason 87; Dwayne Morton scored 31 points and DeJuan Wheat 20 as the Cardinals proved to be a rude host. It was George Mason that came in averaging close to 100 points a game, but it was Louisville that set a school scoring record.
George Mason (5-6) came out firing at the rate of a shot every 10 seconds. Louisville (9-1) was down by eight points midway through the half, but picked up the pace in a 20-9 surge for its first lead, 44-33 with 5:30 left in the half.
Louisville broke the school scoring record of 126 set in 1971 against St. Peter's.

DENNIS THE MENACE



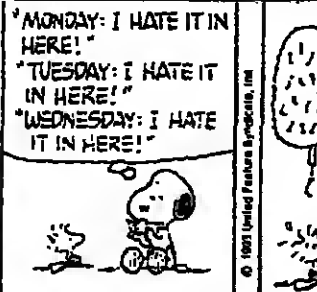
PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBS



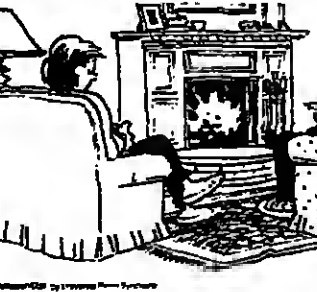
WIZARD of ID



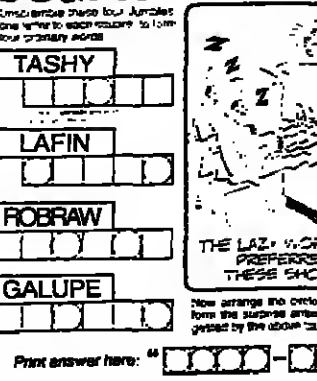
REX MORGAN



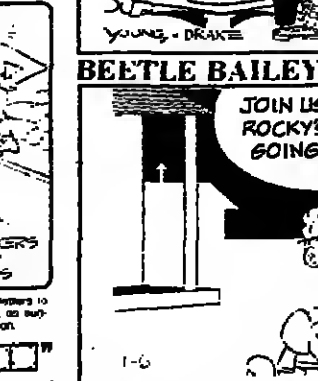
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SPORTS

3 Rio Soccer Teams Quit League Amid Corruption Inquiry

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RIO DE JANEIRO — Three of Brazil's top soccer clubs — Flamengo, Fluminense and Botafogo — have withdrawn from Rio's state soccer federation amid a state police investigation into allegations of corruption in the sport.

"The Rio Soccer Federation has lost its credibility," Flamengo's president, Luis Antonio Velloso, said on Wednesday.

The teams said they would form their own league with its own administration. Three second division Rio teams — Portuguesa, Bonsucesso and Canto do Rio — previously left the federation and also planned to join the new league.

The Fluminense president, Arnaldo Santiago, said: "We cannot and are not going to participate in a suspect championship. We are totally united and have 80 percent support in Rio."

The rebel clubs face a hurdle to getting official recognition from the Brazilian Football Confederation. Clubs have never been direct federations members; instead, they are affiliated with the regional federations, who are in turn affiliated with the national body.

Meanwhile, Telé Santana, who managed Brazil's 1982 and 1986 World Cup teams, on Tuesday added his name to a growing number who have called for a national investigation of corruption in Brazilian soccer.

Santana, coach of the São Paulo club, told TV Bandeirantes that "corruption exists in soccer all over Brazil, not just in Rio."

Rio state police began an investigation last week into allegations that soccer referees were told to rig the outcome of key games, including qualifying rounds for the national championships.

On Tuesday, a referee, Claudio Cerdeira, accused the Rio federation's director, Wagner Canzazaro, of instructing him and other referees to rig results.

"He told us that there must not be any upsets — the results must always be the results that interest the federation," Cerdeira told the federation's tribunal.

Canzazaro, who was the federation's refereeing director at the time but has since been dismissed, denied the allegations.

Nilo Baista, the state police chief and vice governor, said the police would examine how public funds subsidizing soccer were used.

Earlier this month, one referee said he was instructed to guarantee a draw in a game so both teams would gain promotion to the second division for the national championship tournament.

Corruption claims were first made by three referees to an interview with the newspaper O Globo in December. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

Compagnoni Wins Her 3d Giant Slalom

Reverses

MORZINE, France — Italy's Deborah Compagnoni sounded a warning to her Olympic rivals on Wednesday, collecting her third successive World Cup giant slalom victory a month before the Winter Games in Lillehammer.

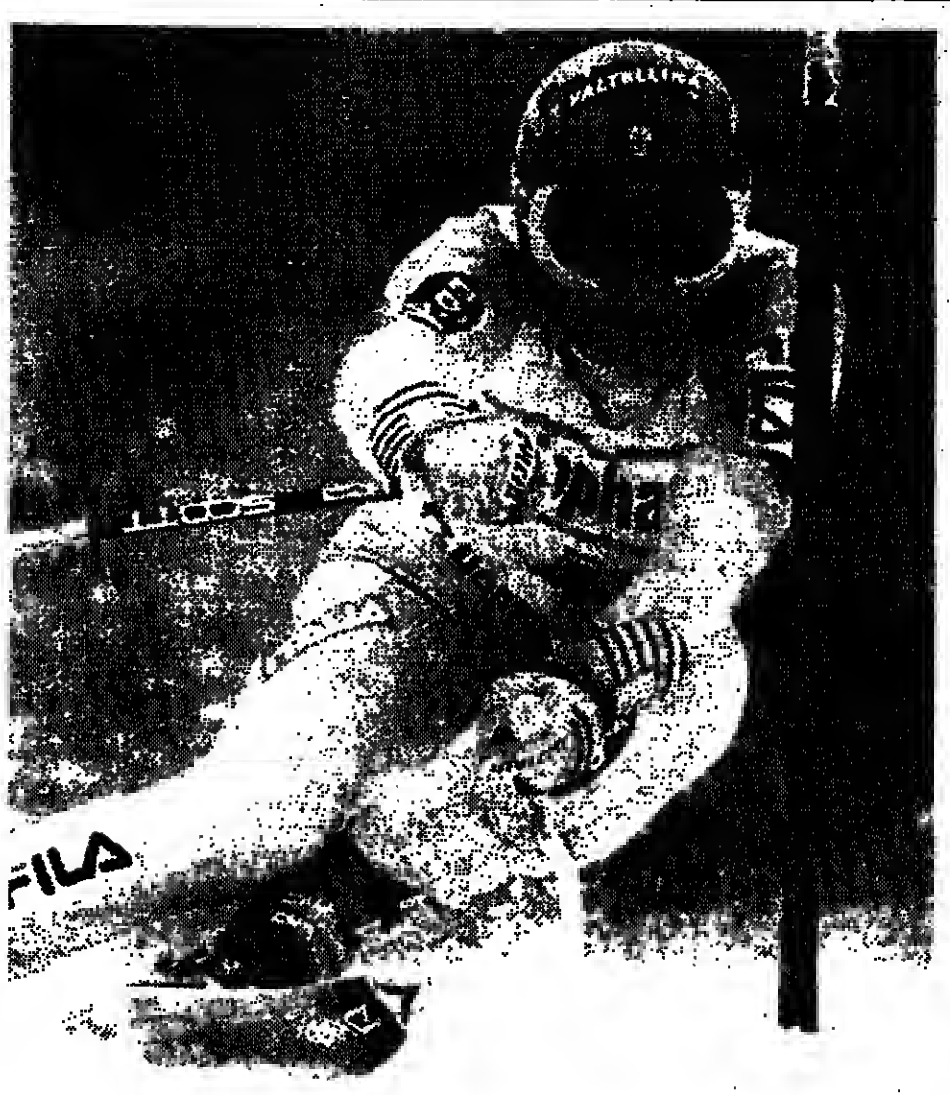
Compagnoni, who tasted Olympic gold when she won the super-G at the 1992 Games, showed that she had lost none of her appetite in a dazzling performance that only Anita Wachter, the overall World Cup leader, came close to matching.

Fastest in each leg of the race, Compagnoni stormed to victory in two minutes, 14.47 seconds, with the Austrian 0.27 seconds behind, Heidi Voelker of the United States was third, 1.8 seconds back.

"I'm in great shape physically, I feel good in my head and I'm skiing well," said Compagnoni, 23. "What else could I ask for?"

Her victory, following giant slalom triumphs in Tignes, France, and Vevey, Switzerland, last month, showed her as the skier to beat in the discipline and Wachter as her only real threat for now.

Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden, the Olympic champion, was fourth after the first leg but fell out; the bottom of the final run, France's Caroline Merle, world champion in the discipline, finished 25th.



Deborah Compagnoni stormed to victory on Wednesday, giving her rivals an Olympic warning.

Czechs in Final Of Mixed Tennis

The Associated Press

PERTH, Australia — Petr Korda outslugged Wally Masur, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, on Wednesday night, lifting the top-seeded Czech Republic into the final of the Hopman Cup tennis championship.

Jana Novotna downed Nicole Provis, 6-2, 6-2, in the opening women's singles and Korda then clinched a winning 2-0 lead over No. 5 seed Australia by defeating Masur in just under two hours.

The Australian pair then won the meaningless mixed doubles, 8-5, in one pro set.

The Czech Republic on target to become the first nation to win the event twice, will face either Germany, the defending champion, or unseeded Austria in Friday night's final. The Austria-Germany semifinal will be played Thursday night.

Korda, winner of last month's Grand Slam Cup, was too powerful and accurate for Masur. He moved well and used his running backhand to devastating effect.

Korda, ranked 12th in the world to Masur's 21st, scored the crucial service break in the seventh game of the final set and then kept his nerve.

He said a change to a lighter racket after the first set was the key to his victory.

"I couldn't control the heavy racket in the first set, but after the change I was able to play my shots," he said.

Masur said Korda's intelligent shot placement proved decisive. "He came back a gear and made

certain he made the big shots," Masur said. "He played a much more mature match than he has played against me in the past. He won it rather than me losing it."

It took Novotna, the Wimbledon runner-up, only 55 minutes to defeat Provis.

The Australian baselinier, a former French Open semifinalist, took a 2-1 lead in the first set but then was helpless as the powerful and persistent Novotna reeled off 10 straight games.

Novotna won for the first time in four Hopman Cup singles appearances and avenged a loss to Provis in the same event last year.

Novotna served impressively — including four aces — and kept Provis under pressure.

The Czech Republic's victory ensured the event will be won by a European team for the sixth straight year.

For the second day running, the experimental Tennis Electronic Lines worked perfectly.

The Hopman Cup is one of a series of events leading up to the Australian Open, which begins Jan. 17 in Melbourne.

Qualifier Routs Sampras

Pete Sampras, the world's No. 1 player, was upset by a qualifier, Karim Alami of Morocco, ranked 204th by the ATP Tour, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4 on Wednesday in the first round of the Qatar Open in Doha, The Associated Press reported.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	19	13	.594	
Orlando	18	14	.563	1 1/2
Miami	14	19	.423	5
New Jersey	12	17	.413	8
Boston	12	16	.429	8 1/2
Philadelphia	11	18	.379	9
Washington	8	26	.231	11 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	19	9	.680	
Charlotte	17	13	.563	1 1/2
Cleveland	17	13	.563	1 1/2
Indiana	11	16	.407	7
Milwaukee	8	26	.231	11 1/2
Detroit	2	31	.063	16 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	23	4	.852	
Utah	20	8	.714	1 1/2
San Antonio	18	10	.643	3
Denver	14	14	.500	6 1/2
Minnesota	9	20	.310	11 1/2
Dallas	5	24	.176	15 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	23	3	.885	
Phoenix	21	6	.776	2
Portland	19	8	.704	4
Golden State	15	13	.538	8
L.A. Clippers	11	16	.407	12 1/2
L.A. Lakers	10	18	.357	14 1/2
Sacramento	9	20	.310	15 1/2

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

New York

Orlando 20, New York 19; New York 19, Orlando 18; New York 19, Orlando 18; New York 19, Orlando 18.

New Jersey

New Jersey 12, Philadelphia 11; New Jersey 12, Philadelphia 11; New Jersey 12, Philadelphia 11.

Boston

Boston 12, Philadelphia 11; Boston 12, Philadelphia 11; Boston 12, Philadelphia 11.

Philadelphia

Philadelphia 11, New Jersey 12; Philadelphia 11, New Jersey 12; Philadelphia 11, New Jersey 12.

Washington

Washington 8, Detroit 2; Washington 8, Detroit 2; Washington 8, Detroit 2.

Atlanta

Atlanta 19, Charlotte 17; Atlanta 19, Charlotte 17; Atlanta 19, Charlotte 17.

Charlotte

Charlotte 17, Atlanta 19; Charlotte 17, Atlanta 19; Charlotte 17, Atlanta 19.

Cleveland

Cleveland 17, Indiana 11; Cleveland 17, Indiana 11; Cleveland 17, Indiana 11.

Indiana

Indiana 11, Cleveland 17; Indiana 11, Cleveland 17; Indiana 11, Cleveland 17.

Milwaukee

Milwaukee 8, Detroit 2; Milwaukee 8, Detroit 2; Milwaukee 8, Detroit 2.

Detroit

Detroit 2, Milwaukee 8; Detroit 2, Milwaukee 8; Detroit 2, Milwaukee 8.

Houston

Houston 23, Utah 20; Houston 23, Utah 20; Houston 23, Utah 20.

Utah

Utah 20, Houston 23; Utah 20, Houston 23; Utah 20, Houston 23.

San Antonio

San Antonio 18, Denver 14; San Antonio 18, Denver 14; San Antonio 18, Denver 14.

Denver

Denver 14, San Antonio 18; Denver 14, San Antonio 18; Denver 14, San Antonio 18.

Minnesota

Minnesota 9, Dallas 5; Minnesota 9, Dallas 5; Minnesota 9, Dallas 5.

Dallas

Dallas 5, Minnesota 9; Dallas 5, Minnesota 9; Dallas 5, Minnesota 9.

Seattle

Seattle 23, Phoenix 21; Seattle 23, Phoenix 21; Seattle 23, Phoenix 21.

Phoenix

Phoenix 21, Seattle 23; Phoenix 21, Seattle 23; Phoenix 21, Seattle 23.

Portland

Portland 19, Golden State 15; Portland 19, Golden State 15; Portland 19, Golden State 15.

Golden State

Golden State 15, Portland 19; Golden State 15, Portland 19; Golden State 15, Portland 19.

L.A. Clippers

L.A. Clippers 11, L.A. Lakers 10; L.A. Clippers 11, L.A. Lakers 10; L.A. Clippers 11, L.A. Lakers 10.

L.A. Lakers

L.A. Lakers 10, L.A. Clippers 11; L.A. Lakers 10, L.A. Clippers 11; L.A. Lakers 10, L.A. Clippers 11.

Sacramento

Sacramento 9, Detroit 2; Sacramento 9, Detroit 2; Sacramento 9, Detroit 2.

Detroit

Detroit 2, Sacramento 9; Detroit 2, Sacramento 9; Detroit 2, Sacramento 9.

Atlanta

Atlanta 19, Charlotte 17; Atlanta 19, Charlotte 17; Atlanta 19, Charlotte 17.

Charlotte

Charlotte 17, Atlanta 19; Charlotte 17, Atlanta 19; Charlotte 17, Atlanta 19.

Cleveland

Cleveland 17, Indiana 11; Cleveland 17, Indiana 11; Cleveland 17, Indiana 11.

Major College Scores

EAST

Team	Score	Opponent
Boston College	84	Villanova 84
Connecticut	77	Georgetown 65
Duke	81	Wake Forest 61
Florida	81	Georgia Tech 61
Harvard	81	Yale 61
Stanford	81	Cal 61
UCLA	81	Arizona 61
Washington	81	Utah 61

WEST

Team	Score	Opponent
Arizona	81	UCLA 61
Cal	81	Stanford 61
Georgia Tech	81	Florida 61
Harvard	81	Yale 61
Wake Forest	81	Duke 61
Yale	81	Harvard 61
UCLA	81	Arizona 61
Utah	81	Washington 61

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

New York

New York 19, Orlando 18; New York 19, Orlando 18; New York 19, Orlando 18.

New Jersey

New Jersey 12, Philadelphia 11; New Jersey 12, Philadelphia 11; New Jersey 12, Philadelphia 11.

Boston

Boston 12, Philadelphia 11; Boston 12, Philadelphia 11; Boston 12, Philadelphia 11.

Philadelphia

Philadelphia 11, New Jersey 12; Philadelphia 11, New Jersey 12; Philadelphia 11, New Jersey 12.

Washington

Washington 8, Detroit 2; Washington 8, Detroit 2; Washington 8, Detroit 2.

Atlanta

Atlanta 19, Charlotte 17; Atlanta 19, Charlotte 17; Atlanta 19, Charlotte 17.

Charlotte

Charlotte 17, Atlanta 19; Charlotte 17, Atlanta 19; Charlotte 17, Atlanta 19.

Cleveland

Cleveland 17, Indiana 11; Cleveland 17, Indiana 11; Cleveland 17, Indiana 11.

Indiana

Indiana 11, Cleveland 17; Indiana 11, Cleveland 17; Indiana 11, Cleveland 17.

Milwaukee

Milwaukee 8, Detroit 2; Milwaukee 8, Detroit 2; Milwaukee 8, Detroit 2.

Detroit

Detroit 2, Milwaukee 8; Detroit 2, Milwaukee 8; Detroit 2, Milwaukee 8.

Houston

Houston 23, Utah 20; Houston 23, Utah 20; Houston 23, Utah 20.

Utah

Utah 20, Houston 23; Utah 20, Houston 23; Utah 20, Houston 23.

San Antonio

San Antonio 18, Denver 14; San Antonio 18, Denver 14; San Antonio 18, Denver 14.

Denver

Denver 14, San Antonio 18; Denver 14, San Antonio 18; Denver 14, San Antonio 18.

Minnesota

Minnesota 9, Dallas 5; Minnesota 9, Dallas 5; Minnesota 9, Dallas 5.

Dallas

Dallas 5, Minnesota 9; Dallas 5, Minnesota 9; Dallas 5, Minnesota 9.

Seattle

Seattle 23, Phoenix 21; Seattle 23, Phoenix 21; Seattle 23, Phoenix 21.

Phoenix

Phoenix 21, Seattle 23; Phoenix 21, Seattle 23; Phoenix 21, Seattle 23.

Portland

Portland 19, Golden State 15; Portland 19, Golden State 15; Portland 19, Golden State 15.

Golden State

Golden State 15, Portland 19; Golden State 15, Portland 19; Golden State 15, Portland 19.

L.A. Clippers

L.A. Clippers 11, L.A. Lakers 10; L.A. Clippers 11, L.A. Lakers 10; L.A. Clippers 11, L.A. Lakers 10.

L.A. Lakers

L.A. Lakers 10, L.A. Clippers 11; L.A. Lakers 10, L.A. Clippers 11; L.A. Lakers 10, L.A. Clippers 11.

Sacramento

Sacramento 9, Detroit 2; Sacramento 9, Detroit 2; Sacramento 9, Detroit 2.

Detroit

Detroit 2, Sacramento 9; Detroit 2, Sacramento 9; Detroit 2, Sacramento 9.

Atlanta

Atlanta 19, Charlotte 17; Atlanta 19, Charlotte 17; Atlanta 19, Charlotte 17.

Charlotte

Charlotte 17, Atlanta 19; Charlotte 17, Atlanta 19; Charlotte 17, Atlanta 19.

Cleveland

Cleveland 17, Indiana 11; Cleveland 17, Indiana 11; Cleveland 17, Indiana 11.

Indiana

Indiana 11, Cleveland 17; Indiana 11, Cleveland 17; Indiana 11, Cleveland 17.

Milwaukee

Milwaukee 8, Detroit 2; Milwaukee 8, Detroit 2; Milwaukee 8, Detroit 2.

Detroit

Detroit 2, Milwaukee 8; Detroit 2, Milwaukee 8; Detroit 2, Milwaukee 8.

Houston

Houston 23, Utah 20; Houston 23, Utah 20; Houston 23, Utah 20.

Utah

Utah 20, Houston 23; Utah 20, Houston 23; Utah 20, Houston 23.

PITTSBURGH

Pittsburgh 12, Philadelphia 11; Pittsburgh 12, Philadelphia 11; Pittsburgh 12, Philadelphia 11.

Philadelphia

Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 12; Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 12; Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 12.

Washington

Washington 8, Detroit 2; Washington 8, Detroit 2; Washington 8, Detroit 2.

Atlanta

Atlanta 19, Charlotte 17; Atlanta 19, Charlotte 17; Atlanta 19, Charlotte 17.

Charlotte

Charlotte 17, Atlanta 19; Charlotte 17, Atlanta 19; Charlotte 17, Atlanta 19.

Cleveland

Cleveland 17, Indiana 11; Cleveland 17, Indiana 11; Cleveland 17, Indiana 11.

Indiana

Indiana 11, Cleveland 17; Indiana 11, Cleveland 17; Indiana 11, Cleveland 17.

